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ADVICE TO THE TEXANS

The Address of John H. Reagan, Late Rebel Postmaster-General.

He Writes from His Prison at Fort Warren Words of Good Advice to His People.

His Opinions and Recommendations for Future Guidance.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 23, 1865.

EDITOR GAZETTE: I received, a day or two past, through the War Department, in Washington, the inclosed manuscript address by Hon. JOHN H. REAGAN to the people of Texas, written from Fort Warren, where he is now confined as a prisoner of state. The address was accompanied with a note from Maj.-Gen. HOOKER commanding the Department of the East, requesting that it be forwarded to me, if not in conflict with the policy of the government, together with a note requesting its publication, if not in contravention of my policy, &c., &c.

It affords me pleasure to comply with the request. It is a manly appeal to the people of Texas, from an old public servant, who is suffering, in his own person, the penalty of the great crime of the South—an appeal to them, not for himself, but for them, many of whom, to my knowledge, are a thousand times more responsible for the late rebellion than himself.

It is the inspiration of moral heroism to confront the long cherished errors and prejudices of a people, with the simple weapons of reason and truth.

In times past, no man in Texas had a stronger hold upon the public confidence than the writer of this address. He has done nothing to forfeit that confidence, except to consent, reluctantly, as I believe, to engage in the mad experiment of secession. He has seen and deplores the wickedness and folly which brought upon the people their present troubles, and now seeks by his warning voice, issuing from a prison cell, to induce this people to repair, as far as may be, by their future course, the injuries of the past.

I respectfully request the publication of the address in your paper, and hope that the Press of the State generally will do the same.

If every man in our State, who is and has been engaged in throwing discredit upon the justice and policy of the government would, with the same honesty of purpose, discuss the present and future interests of the people, its return to its proper and constitutional position in the Union would be both sure and expeditious.

I earnestly commend the address to the honest and thoughtful consideration of the people of Texas. Very respectfully, A. J. HAMILTON.

ADDRESS.

IN PRISON, FORT WARREN,
BOSTON HARBOR, Aug. 11, 1865.

To the People of Texas:

The condition of the country is such as to awaken the anxious solicitude of every citizen. Portions of you have honored me with your confidence on many occasions. I have tried to repay that confidence by sincere efforts for your good, and by faithful service. Though now a prisoner, in solitary confinement, and far from you, without knowing when, if ever, I shall be permitted to mingle with you again, my children and relatives and friends are among you, and my anxiety for their and your welfare, induced me to ask the permission of the government to send you this communication. I have tried to form a correct estimate of the condition of affairs, and send you the result of my reflections. The times demand the exercises of thought and reason, and the free expression of opinions. I hope mine may be at least suggestive. As our condition forces unwelcome thoughts and action on us, and as, in my judgment, your best interests require you to assent to facts and conclusions, conforming to the new order of things, which must be repugnant to your past experience, and to your reason and prejudices, I take the liberty of suggesting to you frankly that line of action which seems to me best calculated, in your existing condition, to promote and secure your future welfare. I need not assure you of my sympathy with you, and I think need not doubt your confidence that I would advise you to no course which I did not think best for you.

I see that Gen. HAMILTON, who has been appointed Provisional Governor by the President, has entered on his duties. He will have advised you of the policy of the government, and what will be expected of you, and will, no doubt, call a convention to reorganize the State Government, as is being done in other States similarly situated.

Your condition as a people is one of novelty and experiment; involving the necessity of political, social and industrial reconstruction, after a thorough and sweeping revolution in all these respects; and this has to be accomplished in opposition to your education, traditional policy and prejudices.

I do not propose to discuss either what belongs to the past, or the policy of what is now required of you, but to accept the present condition of things, as the result of the war, and of inevitable necessity; and from this, as a starting point, to inquire what policy our people should adopt for the future.

You must, in the first place, recognize the necessity of making the most you can out of your present condition, without the hope of doing all you might desire. This is required both by reason and necessity.

The State occupies the condition of a conquered nation. State government and State Sovereignty are in abeyance; and will be so held until you adopt a government and policy acceptable to the conquerors. A refusal to accede to these conditions would only result in a prolongation of the time during which you will be deprived of a civil government of your own choice, and continue subject to military rule. And it would do more than this: it would keep questions of the gravest character open for discussion and agitation, and, by degrees, accustom the whole country to a sort of military government, and result in the establishment of a military despotism, without bringing you any nearer to the attainment of your wishes than you are at present. In order to secure to yourselves again the blessings of local self-government, and to avoid military rule, and the danger of running into military despotism, you must agree:

First, To recognize the supreme authority of the Government of the United States within the sphere of its power, and its right to protect itself against disintegration by the secession of the States.

And, second, you must recognize the abolition of slavery, and the right of those who have been slaves to the privileges and protection of the law of the land.

From what I can see, this much will be required as the least that would be likely to satisfy the government, and secure to you the blessings of civil government, and the admission of your members into the Congress of the United States.

But even this may fail in the attainment of these ends, unless provision shall be made by the new State Government for conferring the elective franchise on the former slaves. And present appearances indicate that this will be required by Northern public sentiment and by Congress. And our people are in no condition to disregard that opinion or power with safety. But I am persuaded you may satisfy both without further injuries to yourselves than has already occurred. If you can do this, and secure to yourselves liberty, the protection of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the right of local self-government, you will be more fortunate than many other conquered people have been. The Government and the people of the Northern States will, I have no doubt, recognize the necessity of your securing these blessings, as important to the whole country, as a means of preserving to it constitutional liberty and the present form of republican government. This is a new language to employ in addressing you, and will be as unwelcome to you as it is sorrowful to me. But it would be more than folly, it would be a great crime, for you, and I and those who may be charged with the duty of reorganizing and restoring the State to the Union, to refuse to recognize the facts of your situation, however disagreeable, and to speak of and deal with them with candor and directness.

When the government offers its terms for the restoration of the State to the Union, it demands no other sacrifices than those already made, by the result of the war, of renouncing the right of secession, and recognizing the abolition of slavery, with the necessary consequences. These demands being complied with, the civil government will be organized, the military government withdrawn, your members will be admitted to their seats in Congress, and the State will be in the Union on an equality in all respects with the other States; with no further disabilities, save only such as attach to individuals. While the government prescribes the conditions of this return it authorizes the people of the State, through representatives of their own choice, to execute them. It seems to be the object of the government, in pursuing this course, to secure what it regards as the fruits of the victory it has won, and at the same time to preserve our form of government and the liabilities of the people. I know that those who look to the past only, with its sacrifices and losses of principles believed to be true, of property possessed, of national independence sought, and of the heroic dead, may say, why talk of liberty now and of equality in the Union? The answer is, that having attempted to secure and preserve these by an appeal to the God of Battles we failed, and they now, so far as relates to our political restoration, belong to the dead past, where it is the policy of the conquerors to leave them, and we are required to look to the living, present and to the future. If it be thought hard to surrender so much, it must be remembered that such is the fate of war, and we must not forget that by the appeal to arms, whether willingly made or not, we staked not only what the government exacts, but all our rights and property, on the result. That we are not required to surrender all is due, not to the laws of war, but to the enlightened and Christian age and country in which we live, to the liberality of the government, and to the spirit and genius of our institutions. The question as to which party to the contest was right or wrong, or as to whether both were partly right or wrong in staking all on the fate of battle, were discussed before the war commenced, and were decided by each party for itself, and, failing to agree, they made their appeal to the dread arbitrament of arms. It was precisely because the two parties could not agree as to the issues between them that they went to war, to settle them in that way. Why should we think of reopening the discussion of these questions? What good could come of doing so? Wisdom requires us to accept the decision of battle upon the issues involved, and to be thankful that no more has been demanded by the conquerors, and to unite frankly, and as cheerfully as we can, with the government in carrying out the policy it has propounded. Some of our people seem still to think they can retain their property in slaves, under the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States. If the question had been originally submitted to the courts of the country, instead of to the trial of battle, this might have been the case. But we are not now permitted to claim the protection of the government which we repudiated and fought against, unless by its consent. It says to the great mass of our people, you may retain your property, except your slaves. They are now free. And unless you agree to this you can neither get back into the government as citizens, nor into its courts to assert your claim to slaves or any other species of property. The only wise and safe course for you to pursue is to accept promptly, unreservedly, and in good faith, the terms and policy offered, and to go forward in the work of reorganization and restoration to the Union. This requires your assent to great pecuniary sacrifices, momentous changes in your social and industrial system, and a surrender of your opinions and prejudices on most important questions. It is humbling to our self-esteem, humiliating to our pride, and cannot be more unwelcome to you than it is painful to me to feel that duty requires me to give and you to accept this advice. It is not that sort of advice which persons sometimes give but do not accept for themselves. It is for me and mine as well as for you and yours.

To the conferring of the elective franchise on your former slaves I anticipate a stubborn and sincere opposition, based upon the ignorance of a great mass of them, and on their total want of information and experience in matters of legislation, administration, and everything which pertains to the science of government, and upon the pride of race. And this objection may be sustained by pointing to the examples of Mexico, and of the Central American and South American States; where, by the enfranchisement of the Indians and negroes, and all others, without reference to race, or mental or moral fitness for the exercise of these responsible rights, they have been deprived of the blessings of peace, order and good government, and involved in an almost uninterrupted series of wars and revolutions, often of the most cruel and barbarous character, for more than half a century, with no present prospect of an amelioration or improvement of their condition. But these difficulties are not insuparable, if you meet them with patience and reason. I have no doubt you can adopt a plan which will fully meet the demands of justice and fairness, and satisfy the Northern mind, and the requirements of the government, without endangering good government and the repose of society. This can be done by:

First—Extending the privileges and protection of the laws over the negroes as they are over the whites, and allowing them to testify in the courts on the same conditions; leaving their testimony subject to the rules relating to its credibility; but not objecting to its admissibility. And in this you will conform with the wise current of modern legislation, and the tendency of judicial decisions in all enlightened countries.

And, second—By fixing an intellectual and moral, and, if thought necessary a property test, for the admission of all persons to the exercise of the elective franchise, without reference to race or color, which would secure its intelligent exercise.

My own view would be:

First—That no person now entitled to the privilege of voting should be deprived of it because of any new test. I would recognize in this the difference between taking away a right heretofore enjoyed, and the conferring of a right not heretofore exercised.

Second—That to authorize the admission of persons hereafter to the exercise of the elective franchise, they should be, first, males; second, twenty-one years of age; third, citizens of the United States; fourth, should have resided in the State one year, and in the district, county or precinct six months next preceding any election, at which they propose to vote; fifth, should be able to read in the English language understandly; sixth, and must have paid taxes for the last year preceding for which such taxes were due and payable, subject to any disqualification for crime, of which the person may have been duly convicted, which may be prescribed by law.

The adoption of these measures, in addition to those before mentioned, would, in my judgment, meet the ends of justice and fairness, secure the reëstablishment of the State Government, the admission of her Senators and Representatives in Congress, the suspension of military rule, and the restoration of civil, constitutional and local self-government. And it would do more. It would secure your protection against other great and pending evils; and be, I am persuaded, of the greatest consequence to your future peace, prosperity and happiness.

First—It would remove all just grounds of antagonism and hostility between the white and black races. Unless this is done, endless strife and bitterness of feeling must characterize their relations. And all history and human experience teach us must, sooner or later, result in a war of races. We now know, from sad experience, what war is, between equals and enlightened people. But of all wars, a social war of races is the most relentless and cruel. The extermination, or expulsion from the country, or enslavement of the one or the other, being its inevitable end, where they are left to themselves; or the loss of liberty to both races, where they are all subject to the control of a superior power, which would be our situation. I speak, of course, of the legal rights and status of the two races. Their social relations are matters of taste and choice, and not subject to legislative regulation.

Second.—This course would disarm and put an end to inter-State, sectional, political agitation on this subject, at least, which has been the special curse of our country for so many years, and which was the cause of the unnumbered woes we have recently experienced and still suffer, by depriving the agitators of a subject on which to keep up such an agitation and of the means of producing jealousy, animosity and hatred between the different parts of the country, and between the different races. And this would do much toward the renewal of the ancient relations of national harmony and fraternal good will between all parts of the country. And this, too, is of the greatest consequence to our future welfare, and especially as our people now know there is no hope of escape from it by appealing to the principles of State sovereignty and the right of secession.

If the State will accept this policy at once, it will attain the great ends heretofore mentioned, and it will save its own people from years of painful strife and agitation on these questions, which would at last, probably, after years of contention, be found to be the only means of bringing it to an end, even if it lead to nothing worse. How infinitely better it will be for you, for both races, for the present and future, for the whole country, if you will unhesitatingly recognize the unalterable facts as to your condition and the inevitable logic of events; and hasten, as it is in your power to do, the return of the blessings of civil government and constitutional liberty, and avoid, as it is in your power to do, the fearful perils which now lie before you. I know the painful struggle against education, and habit, and policy, and tradition, and prejudice which such a course will require you to encounter, and how hard it is for human nature to overcome such difficulties. But my sincere prayer is that God in His goodness and mercy may enable you to exhibit this last crowning evidence, in the midst of your calamities and sorrows, of your greatness, wisdom and goodness as a people.

I do not know how far it may be thought necessary or wise by the convention, and the succeeding Legislature, to change the general frame of the State Government; but, if you will pardon me, there is a subject in this connection to which I would call your attention.

For many years past, it has been my opinion that we had carried our system of popular government to a vicious extreme, which developed sad evils, and which required correction. I refer to the frequency of the occurrence of popular elections, to the great number of offices filled by the popular vote, and to the shortness of the terms of office. As our laws now stand, all offices, executive, legislative, judicial, ministerial, corporate and military, I believe, with the exception of Secretary of State, the Governor's Private Secretary, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, are elected by a popular vote of the people. And with the exception of the Judges and Clerks of the Supreme and District Courts and of State Senators, for the short term of two years. And the elections are so arranged that a part of these are elected in one year and a part the next or alternate year, causing a general popular election every year.

To this there is, it seems to me, several serious objections:

1. It involves the too frequent change of officers, and often the loss of skill and experience, and these changes produce, also unnecessary, expensive and inconvenient changes of business to a great number of people.

2. It involves too much expense and loss of time to the public generally, and especially to the large number of candidates, with no compensating benefit.

And, third: Which is the main and most serious objection, annual, popular elections keep the country in an almost continual canvass and commotion, and produce and keep up an unnatural and injurious public excitement, for which there is no necessity, and no compensating benefit. And for many years before the commencement of our late trouble, these might well have produced the impression that the carrying on of canvasses and holding of elections were the principal business of the country. While the carrying on of the various industrial and professional pursuits, the rearing and education of families, and the support of the government, were but incidental matters. The remedy for these things may be easily found, and as easily applied, with very great benefits to the public, and with greatly increased credit of safety to our system of free popular self-government.

The one I would recommend would be:

First. To lengthen all terms of office, which are now two, to four years.

Second. To require all general elections, as far as practicable, to take place during the same year, and at the same time.

And, Third. To provide: 1st. That the State Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be appointed by the nomination of the Governor, and confirmation of the Senate, as the Secretary of State now is. 2d. That the Clerks of the District Courts should be appointed by the several Judges, as the Clerk of the Supreme Court is by the Judges of that Court. 3d. That the County Courts should appoint their Clerks, and Sheriffs, Coronors, Assessors and Collectors of Taxes, County Treasurers, County Surveyors, and the Constables for the various precincts of their counties. 4th. That the Mayor and Aldermen, or Councilmen, of all cities and towns should appoint their Clerks, Marshals, Treasurers and other officers.

This would withdraw the appointment of this vast number of ministerial officers from the scramble, excitement, expense, loss of time, and commotion of popular elections. It would confer the authority for their appointment on responsible, intelligent men, who would have been elected to office by the people, and would be responsible to them: and it would secure their appointment on account of their qualifications and fitness for their several duties, rather than for political considerations, or on account of mere personal popularity, without reference to these qualities. And it would give great dignity and importance to our county courts, which they never can have to a proper extent under our present system.

It would at the same time retain to the people the election by popular vote of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Senators, and Representatives, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, District Attorneys, Chief-Justices, and Commissioners of the County Courts, Justices of the Peace, and the Mayor and Aldermen or Councilmen of cities and towns; embracing the Chief Executive officer of the State, and all those who have the power of making laws or of expounding them, or of imposing taxes or other burdens on the people.

And, what is of most value, it would render the elections so infrequent, and so far apart, as to suspend all excitement about them for long intervals, and allow the people to pursue their ordinary vocations free from the repeated interruptions and excitements to which they are subject under our present system; and it would put an end to the corrupting and debasing state of politics, which was created, and is being nourished and strengthened, by the number and frequency of popular elections.

I am persuaded that some such change as this is essential to the public welfare, as to the credit and success of our system of government, to the permanency of our institutions, and the repose and security of society. And it will be doubly important, now, since such great numbers of people, heretofore slaves, and in great ignorance, are now made freemen, and are to become, in some form, either participants or an element in all our political contests.

With these two lines of policy adopted, I think, notwithstanding all your recent misfortunes, you might look with hope and confidence to the future. The negroes will, it is hoped, gradually diffuse themselves among the greatly preponderating numbers of whites in the different States and Territories; many of them will probably go to Mexico and other countries in search of social equality; and a few or none of their race will be added to their numbers by accessions from other countries. While the steady and rapid influx of great numbers of white races from other countries will gradually increase the disproportion in numbers between them and the whites; and so render this new element in society and government innoxious, or at least powerless for evil, if they should be so inclined. But from the general docility of their dispositions we may now expect most of them to be orderly, and many of them industrious and useful citizens. But to secure these desirable ends it must not be forgotten that it is an essential prerequisite to confer on them their reasonable and necessary rights; and to adopt a policy which shall prevent them from becoming an element of political agitation, and strife, and danger.

And we must bury past animosities with those of our fellow-citizens with whom we have been at war, and cultivate with them feelings of mutual charity and fraternal good will. And it will be greatly to your advantage, in many ways which I cannot trespass on you to mention now, to hold out inducements to them, and to emigrants from other countries, to come and settle among you, with their labor and skill and capital, to assist in the diffusion of employments, the increase of your population, and the development of your vast resources into new creations of wealth and power.

Time, and patience, and wisdom, and justice, mingled with the holy precepts of the New Testament, are necessary to enable you to secure these great and beneficent ends. That you may, by the means I have indicated, or others, secure these results, shall have my constant hopes and prayers.

Very truly and respectfully,
JOHN H. REAGAN.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Debate on the Repeal of the Secession Ordinance—Condition of Parties in the State.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 19, 1865.

It is to be regretted that full report was not published of the debate in the North Carolina State Convention upon the ordinance declaring null and void the previous ordinance of secession. It would have afforded the most satisfactory evidence to the whole country of the thorough loyalty of the dominant party in the convention, and, as I believe, in the State. I never saw men more in earnest than the speakers representing the majority. Their detestation of secession, and their determination to brand it as at once unconstitutional and unjustifiable, could not be greater if they had spent the four years of war north of the Potomac. The same sincere loyalty was conspicuous in the convention of nearly all the members with whom I became acquainted. Unlike the conventions of other Southern States, they would not be satisfied with the repeal of the secession ordinance, but they insisted on declaring it null and void from the beginning; and that the ordinance of 1789, by which the Constitution of the United States was adopted, had always been in full force and effect. There are a few original Secessionists in the convention, and a good many others who heartily acquiesced in secession after it was undertaken. To all such, this proposition to declare illegal and unconstitutional the work of the past four years, was a bitter pill. They squirmed and resisted, and entreated, but to no purpose. The Union sentiment was all powerful, and the purpose of those who held it inexorable. Judge MANLY, of Newbern, a prominent Secessionist, led off in a speech against the annulling ordinance as reported, and in favor of an amendment declaring the secession ordinance repealed. This was the signal for a warm encounter between the old uncompromising Unionists and the Secessionists, I mean uncompromising in spirit, for nearly all the members of the convention had, as a political necessity, acknowledged the Confederacy as a government *de facto* over them. If they had not done so they could not have taken seats in the State Legislature during the war; and, as a consequence, the Secessionists would have had things all their own way. This is the defence set up by the Unionists, at any rate, for their conduct. It involves a nice point of casuistry, which people who were not placed in like circumstances are prone to decide with too little charity. Of one thing, however, there can be no doubt, and that is the sincerity of their attachment to the Union. The debate lasted two days, and a fuller report than has been made would have given the country a better notion of the spirit of the people of the State, than can be formed by reading the result of the vote upon the proposition. How many members voted for the majority proposition, somewhat against their wishes, and in obedience to the controlling will of their associates, and how many were deterred from voting for the repealing proposition in consequence of the odium which begun to attach to it before the debate closed, I am unable to say; but it is satisfactory to know that the ruling spirit in the convention was downright loyalty to the Union; while the vote upon the proposition to strike out and insert "repealed," in place of declaring the secession ordinance null and void from the beginning, was 94 against striking out to 19 in its favor; and on the final vote, the ordinance was adopted by a vote of 105 to 9.

The members of the convention, I regret to say, were elected almost without exception, on the avowed ground that the right of suffrage in any form, and the right to testify in courts of justice, in cases involving the rights of white people, are to be withheld from negroes, absolutely. The people, acting upon the impulse of old prejudices, would listen to no reasoning upon these points, and candidates who had intimated a willingness to concede the right of testifying, were compelled to recant, or to give pledges that they would not undertake to carry out their views. Still, I found among the members of the convention anything but an illiberal spirit, as regards this latter point. If they dared, they would concede it; and when it is ascertained to be indispensable to the recognition of the State organization by Congress, it will be yielded by the people, whose prejudices will vanish whenever they are brought to consider the matter in the light of reason. In this connection, I am gratified to notice that the convention, when its present session terminates, will adjourn to meet again in May, if not sooner called together by the Governor. This adjourned session can repair the short comings of the present, after the members have gone home, to give and receive new lights to and from the people.

I regret to observe that the proposition to throw overboard the rebel State debt, contracted for the purpose of aiding and abetting the rebellion, hangs fire. The truth is, that many of the best Union men in the State took stock in this debt, and with all their detestation of the rebellion, their virtue is not proof against the influence of the almighty dollar. They moralize very beautifully upon the wickedness and bad faith of repudiation; forgetting that they have just declared in effect, through the convention, that the so-called State Government which ventured to exercise authority during the rebellion, was a usurpation—in other words, an unlawful conspiracy against the regular and rightful government of the State. The honorable position taken by the convention in regard to the nullity of secession is wholly inconsistent with the idea of paying the rebel debt; and it is now no longer a question of repudiating that debt, but of assuming it. Shall the loyal State of North Carolina tax its loyal people, black as well as white, for the purpose of paying the debt contracted by conspirators in the effort to destroy the National Union? That is the naked question. It was hoped that the ordinance declaring that the rebel debt has no binding force upon the people, and forbidding its payment, would have been adopted almost immediately, but at last accounts it was still pending, after having been frequently up for consideration. But even the adoption of this ordinance will not go to the root of this matter, since nothing is said in it about the the county debts, and if adopted the county magistrates would probably feel authorized to tax the citizens for the purpose of redeeming a debt contracted in aid of the rebellion. Every plan of reconstruction which has been proposed in Congress, or by the President, has been based on the principle that these rebel debts are to be thrown aside; and it may be hoped that the Southern people will be brought to understand the matter at once. There are difficulties enough in their way to restoration, about which loyal men differ, without interposing this one, on which there are no two opinions among loyal men in loyal States.

A writer in the *Standard* who has a grand scheme of finance, by which the faith of the State is to be preserved, proposes to scale down the rebel State debt, amounting to twenty-four millions, to about five millions, which he assumes to be the specie value of it at the time if was contracted. New bonds are to be issued to this amount, bearing one per cent. interest; and the holders are expected to make their usual rates of interest by loaning the money out. These one per cent. bonds are to circulate as a currency. The writer proposes, also, to subject the old State bonds, amounting to some fourteen or fifteen millions, to the same metamorphosis, and turn them also into currency. His scheme for preserving the public credit, therefore, contemplates the assumption of the rebel debt, the scaling of the old legitimate State debt down to the specie value at the time of its contraction, and the reduction of interest from six to one per cent.! In other words, the writer proposes to repudiate a portion of the legitimate debt of the State, which is mostly held beyond its limits, in order to make way for the assumption of the rebel debt, twenty-three twenty-fourths of which is held at home, and the twenty-fourth part by our enemies in England. This is the best face the case will bear. The writer incidentally speaks of the county rebel debts as being valid. G.

FROM RICHMOND.

Organization of the City Government Permitted.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 21.

Gen. TURNER, Commanding the District of Henrico, issued general orders this afternoon permitting the organization of the city government of Richmond, the objectionable officers, Messrs. STURDEVANT, JOHNSON and BIGGER having filed declensions to the offices to which they were elected.

Gen. TURNER, in a letter to the President of the Council, communicating the order, calls attention to the large number of destitute white persons now supplied with rations by the United States commissary, at the cost of two hundred dollars per day. He recommends that speedy action be taken by the council to assume the care of the poor of the city.

The council called a meeting to-night, declared the office of Mayor vacant, and completed the organization of the body.

THE CHURCH.

The Episcopal Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.

Message No. 24 was received from the House of Bishops stating that they concurred in the action of the House of clerical and lay deputies, with reference to foreign missionary bishops, passed yesterday.

Message No. 25 was also received, submitting an amendment to the Canon concerning foreign missionary bishops. The House non-concurred.

Rev. Mr. MASON offered the following:

Resolved, That all those branches of the Apostolic Church, which accept the Holy Scriptures, and the Nicene Constantinopolitan Creed, and which reject the usurpations and innovations of the Bishop of Rome, be called, by the course of events and the indications of Divine Providence, to renew those primitive relations which the Roman schism has interrupted.

The resolution was adopted.

Rev. Dr. MAHAN offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this House concur with the resolution contained in message No. 12 of the House of Bishops.

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that a joint committee of —— from each House be appointed to sit during the recess of the Convention, with power to open a correspondence with the Italian religious reformers, to collect and diffuse information relative to the movement, to receive and apply such aid as may be offered for the purpose, and to report to the next General Convention.

The resolutions were adopted.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting their reply to the Canadian Synod.

Rev. Dr. MEADE then resumed the argument upon the order of the day and moved to recommit the canon on the election of Foreign Missionary Bishops to the Committee on Canons, with instructions to report a canon authorizing the House of Bishops, during the recess of the General Convention, to elect such Bishops to fill vacancies, with the consent of the major number of the Standing Committees.

The report was recommitted.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Great Destruction of Property in Keene, N. H., by Fire—Names of the Sufferers.

KEENE, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 21.

About 12 o'clock on Thursday night fire was discovered in the rear of Richard's block, which was soon communicated to two blocks north of this, and owned by COLONY BROTHERS. As soon as it was discovered that these three buildings could not be saved, a wooden building owned by Hon. T. W. EDWARDS, and occupied by the Post-office, was torn down to prevent the flames from spreading.

The principal sufferers by the fire are GEORGE H. RICHARDS; building valued at $12,000, and insured for $5,000. COLONY BROTHERS; building valued at $25,000, and insured for $8,000. T. W. EDWARDS, owner of Post-office building; loss $1,000. J. B. KNOWLTON, hardware dealer; loss on stock $6,000, of which $3,000 was insured. J. K. STONE, 6,000 bales of wool; insured for $4,000. FRENCH & SAWYER, photographers; loss $2,000, and not insured. CLARKE FARRAR, fancy-goods; loss $800; not insured.

Disaster to a Propeller.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A serious accident happened on the propeller *Fanny Cadwallader* yesterday. The boat belongs to the Baltimore and Philadelphia Steamship Line, and when off Chester her steam chimney burst. THOS. WILLING one of the firemen, was badly scalded and died in a short time. He was twenty-five years old, was married, and resided in Camden. WM. H. CRUMBACK, the engineer, had his hands badly scalded. He resides in this city. EUGENE CHILLEN, another fireman, was badly injured about the hands and face by escaping. One or two others were also hurt, but not seriously.

THE REBEL WAR DEBTS.

Important Dispatch from President Johnson.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The following important dispatch was received from the President of the United States, by Gov. HOLDEN, and was at once forwarded by him to the President of the convention.

We presume there is no doubt but the convention will at once act unanimously in response to this message:

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 18, 1865.

W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor:

Every dollar of the State debt created to aid the rebellion against the United States should be repudiated, finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they, in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, constitution and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States and in the Union.

I repeat, that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes in the slightest degree of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON.
President United States.

The South Carolina Convention.

DISPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT.

We find the following dispatch from President JOHNSON to Gov. PERRY, congratulating him on the action of the State Convention, published in the Greenville *Mountaineer:*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29, 1865.

Gov. B. F. PERRY: I thank you for your dispatch of the 28th inst. I have to congratulate your convention upon its harmonious and successful amendments to the constitution. It affords great satisfaction here to all who favor a speedy restoration of all the States in the Union. Let this work go on, and we will soon be once more united, a prosperous and happy people, forgetting the past, looking with confidence to a prosperous and harmonious future.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of United States.

THE WIRZ MILITARY COMMISSION.

Argument of Judge-Advocate Chipman.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled to-day.

Judge-Advocate Chipman proceeded to read his argument on charge second, alleging murder in violation of the laws and customs of war, treating the subject under four heads, as follows:

First—The various cases of death resulting from mutilation by hounds.

Second—Those resulting from confinement in the stocks and the chain-gang.

Third—The cases of killing of prisoners by the guards, pursuant to the direct order of the accused given at the time.

Fourth—The cases of killing by the prisoner's own hands.

He briefly argued the responsibility of the accused, and said that every death was a murder for which he is accountable, he having grossly violated the laws and customs of war.

Col. Chipman quoted from the evidence to show that the cruelties inflicted which had a fatal result in every case where it was asked to hold the prisoner responsible, the testimony would be found positive, direct and clear—therefore the commission were not asked to find him guilty on vague and indefinite evidence. The deaths resulting from the use of the stocks and the chain-gang as an indiscriminate punishment for the healthy and the sick, the strong and the feeble, and the deaths consequent upon the pursuit of escaping prisoners with ferocious hounds, were but the natural and probable consequence of the act of the prisoner, in maintaining and carrying out this barbarous system of despotism. What more natural and probable, that a prisoner, emaciated by disease and starvation, should, when confined in the chain-gang or stocks, die from such confinement? What more natural and probable, than that a ferocious dog, when pursuing an escaping prisoner, should tear and mortally mutilate such prisoner, particularly if he were in the debilitated condition which characterized most of the prisoners at Andersonville, and when death results under such circumstances and from the adoption of such methods of treatment, an intention to kill on the part of him who adopts them, is the necessary and rightful presumption of the law, just as an intent to murder is conclusively enforced from the deliberate use of a deadly weapon. Again it is laid down that the crime of murder is consummated whenever any one willfully endangers the life of another by any act or omission likely to kill, and which does kill. It has also been declared, on high legal authority, that it is not essential that the hands of the party should immediately occasion the death. It is sufficient if he be proved to have used any mechanical means likely to occasion death, and which do ultimately occasion it, as if a man lay poison for another with intent that he should take it by mistake for medicine, and expose him against his will in a severe season, by means of which he dies.

Col. CHIPMAN quoted from other authorities, saying that from these principles it follows that when we show the prisoner's responsibility for the use of the chain-gang and the stocks, and for the employment of the hounds, we show that every death resulting from these was a murder for which he is to be held responsible.

Col. Chipman proceeded at length to show that the prisoner at the bar encouraged the guilt of murder, that a picture of his brutality in the case of the killing of "Chickamauga" was painted by his own hands, and that he gave loose reins to his debased passions.

Col. Chipman continued with a brief analysis of other testimony bearing upon Wirz's cruelties in connection with the dead line, and said he would leave it to the court to arrive at their own conclusions.

Col. Chipman maintained that in eighteen instances mentioned, deliberate murders were committed by Capt. Wirz's hand.

Col. Chipman said, in conclusion: "If we had not traveled through the history of these long, weary months of suffering, torture, starvation and death, we should not have become familiar with each day's woe of those who had passed away. The mind could not contemplate this roster of the dead without feelings of the utmost horror. Mortal man has never been called to answer before a legal tribunal to a catalogue of crime like this. One shudders at the fact, and almost doubts the age we live in. I would not harrow up your minds by dwelling further upon this woeful record. The obligations you have taken constitute you the sole judge both of the law and fact. I pray you administer the one, and decide the other, meting out to those involved in this crime of the universe, all justice, without fear, favor or partiality, and without regard to position, high or low, of those proved guilty."

The prisoner here requested that Dr. Bates might examine his person in the presence of the court, to show that he was physically incapable of committing the acts of murder and the batteries alleged against him.

The request was granted.

The President then announced that the doors would be closed, and not again opened to the public.

The court in secret session deliberated on the case submitted, but nothing can be known of the result until it shall be officially promulgated.

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Oct. 20.

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky yesterday adopted a paper touching the action of the late General Assembly, by a vote of 53 ayes to 48 noes. The paper is substantially as follows:

1. The acts of the last Assembly on Overtures Nos. 6 and 7, and Resolution No. 4, on the report of the Committee on the Board of Domestic Missions, are condemned as unwise, unconstitutional and unscriptural, and we hope the Assembly will review and correct these deliverances.

2. Yet none of the acts of the Assembly during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, justify a withdrawal from that body, and we assert that the Synod will adhere with unbroken purpose to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and will oppose every effort to produce a schism.

3. The Synod disapproves of the declaration and testimony adopted by the Presbytery of Louisville, and enjoin upon that Presbytery to forbear whatever tends to disturbance and alienation.

4. All under the Synod's care are urged to study the things which make for peace.

There was no action of general interest to-day. The Synod adjourned this afternoon to meet at Henderson on the third Wednesday in October next.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

A Private Examination of Capt. Wirz.

Official News About the Cholera in England.

Alex. H. Stephens Departs for His Home in Georgia.

Dick Taylor and Ex-Senator Hunter Visit the President.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 21.

PRIVATE EXAMINATION OF CAPT. WIRZ.

Capt. WIRZ to-day underwent a private examination, at his own request, in presence of the members composing the Military Commission and of Mr. SCHADE, one of his counsel. His right arm is much swollen and inflamed from the effects of a wound by a shell. A piece of the bone had been removed, rendering the limb but of little if any use. A gentleman who witnessed the examination also says that his body bore the marks of his having suffered from the scurvy.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

Dispatches received at the State Department from the United States Consul at Liverpool, England, under date of Oct. 6, bring intelligence of the moderate appearance of the cholera at Southampton, and at places adjacent to that town. The weather throughout England continues of the most unseasonable kind, and the disease known as the under-pest had broken out among the cattle in the neighborhood of Wavetree, three miles from Liverpool, and had carried off quite a number of cattle.

DEPARTURE OF MR. STEPHENS.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the Ex-Vice-President of the rebel States, left Washington in the early train this morning for his home in Georgia. Mr. STEPHENS, while in this city, expressed his determination to use his best efforts to induce the people of the South to accept the conciliatory policy of President JOHNSON.

PARDONS GRANTED.

The President to-day granted amnesty pardons to one hundred and eighty South Carolinians, among whom was WILLIAM R. BOYCE, formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives from that State.

DICK TAYLOR IN TOWN.

The ex-rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR, brother-in-law of JEFFERSON DAVIS, arrived here this morning, for the purpose of seeking pardon.

GEN. GRANT VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, accompanied by the officers of his staff, visited the Executive Mansion, to-day, to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate. After the presentation by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT of his military family, and a few minntes passed in familiar and pleasant conversation with the President the distinguished party retired.

R. M. T. HUNTER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, formerly United States Senator from that State, also had a pleasant and interesting interview with the President to-day.

PIERRE SOULE VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Hon. PIERRE SOULE, formerly United States Senator from Louisiana, was also, it is said, at the Executive Mansion to-day, for the purpose of paying his respects to the President.

APPOINTMENT OF PENSION AGENT.

ENOCH W. C. GREEN, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript*, has been appointed Pension Agent at that city, *vice* Mr. POULSON.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Acting Surgeon MACGOWAN has just returned from the great council lately held in the Indian Territory, whither he was sent by Secretary HARLAN, having been detailed by the Secretary of War, at the request of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to make certain ethnological observations. On his way back he visited, at the request of the American Ethnological Society, the Indian mounds at Newark, Ohio, to make inquiries concerning the alleged disinterment of effigies bearing Hebrew inscriptions. Without committing himself fully on the subject, he reports that the evidence is strong as to the genuineness or authenticity of the effigies, which were discovered several years ago, and that one of them appears to be of Chinese workmanship; while there is slight room for doubt as to those which have just been disinterred. The question of their antiquity requires further investigation. The mounds at Coshocton, Ohio, which contain bones, and have been described as belonging to an extinct race of Indians, prove to be merely the burial grounds of Moravian missionaries, who resided there about a century ago. At Newark there have been recently discovered traces of an extensive system of drainage, evidently of the period of the Mound Indians, and indicating larger population and higher civilization than antiquaries have hitherto supposed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The following dispatch has been sent by the Acting-Secretary of State to Minister BIGELOW, at Paris:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, 9th Oct., 1865.

SIR: With reference to the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject of the French Universal Exposition for 1867, I have to inform you that J. C. DERBY, Esq., the Dispatch Agent of the United States, at New-York, has been selected, and has consented to act as the agent for the exposition in this country. I will thank you to request Mr. BECKWITH to enter into correspondence with him as to the steps which it may be advisable for him to take in that capacity.

With regard to the extension which you were requested to ask for in Nos. 236 and 266 of the time for filing applications of our citizens to become exhibitors, I would suggest that if it should be found that the Imperial Commission are unable formally to accede to the proposed change, you will request Mr. BECKWITH, when he prepares the general plan of organization of our branch of the exhibition, required according to the programme on the 31st of the present month, to make such allowance as his judgment may dictate, for additional machinery and articles for which it may be expected subsequent application will be made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Guiding Star* sailed yesterday for New-York.

The steamship *Concordia*, for New-York, is aground on the bar.

To-day, for the first time since the capture of New-Orleans, in April, 1862, the city is without a ship-of-war moored in front of it.

Cotton is dull; sales to-day, 1,800 bales, at 56c. for middling. The sales of the week foot up 24,000 bales. The stock is 115,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, Oct. 20.

Judge SHARKEY and J. K. ALCORA have been elected United States Senators from this State.

The Boston Lancers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 20.

The Boston Lancers arrived here this morning at 3 o'clock, and were received at the depot by the Ellsworth Zouaves, whose guests they are. At 11 A. M. they were received by Mayor RICE, and afterward, with the Zouaves, paraded the principal streets.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 21.

LEWIS SEITHES' vinegar factory, on the corner of Washington-street and Franklin-avenue, was burned this morning. Loss $40,000, which is insured $20,000.

THE CHURCH.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Adoption of the Fifteen Minute Rule—Reports of Committees—The Hymnody—The Prayer Book.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TENTH DAY.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 16.

The house on meeting showed very slim, and the numbers of spectators were lamentably small. As soon as the session really commenced the President made a few remarks on the propriety of expediting the business of the convention before they should be left without a quorum, and hoped that the members would aid in promoting that end. Hon. Mr. BOARDMAN thereupon moved that speakers be restricted to fifteen minutes, which sensible, though tardy rule, was adopted. Rev. Dr. WHARTON moved the following:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to restore to our beloved communion its old relations of brotherly affection and ecclesiastical unity; and thus to enable us to join in the great work of preaching the gospel of Christ in a church not only Apostolic, but one in heart and in organization throughout the whole land; and

Whereas, It is fitting that we should set apart a specific and distinct occasion of thanksgiving for this distinct and surpassing mercy; therefore,

Resolved, That as a House we respond most gratefully to the invitation of the House of Bishops to meet for the purposes of such a thanksgiving to-morrow, and will join devoutly in its services.

Mr. BRUNOT could not see the necessity of the resolution, and the chair stated that a similar resolution had already been adopted. It was, however, received and placed on record.

Reports from committees came next, when the Committee on Canons reported an amendment for the purpose of removing the ambiguity of the canons, in reference to the dismission of clergymen from their parishes without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority. They also reported a series of amendments in reference to the election and jurisdiction of Missionary Bishops. The Committee on the Provincial System reported, recommending the following canon:

It is hereby declared to be lawful for the dioceses now existing, or hereafter to exist, within the limits of States or Commonwealths, to establish for themselves a federate convention or council, representing such dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and exercise any delegated powers not inconsistent with the constitution and canons of this Church.

Hon. Mr. RUGGLES wanted a special meeting held on Wednesday evening next for the purpose of considering the provincial system, thus foreshadowing extra work.

Dr. HARE moved that the proposed canon be referred to the Committee on Canons.

Dr. HOWE opposed any idea of a special evening session, as it would interfere with business before the Board of Missions; but he received a back-hander from Rev. Dr. EAMES, who "thought the Board of Missions were losing a great deal of time by unnecessary debate."

Mr. WALSH wanted regular evening sessions of the convention after the adjournment of the Board of Missions, at which there were some black locks, the day sessions being as much as human nature could conveniently stand.

Rev. Dr. MAHAN asked permission to print Russo-Greek Committee's report. Which was granted.

At this point of the proceedings, several members rose to a question of privilege, which was to correct their votes on Mr. BINNEY'S resolution, the local press having published the Secretary's list of ayes and nays. The report on Missionary Bishops was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 12.

The Committee on Typographical Errors reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Bishops consenting, the joint committee be continued, to whom shall be submitted the proof sheets of the proposed standard as they consecutively appear from the press after having undergone the examination of a typographical corrector, who shall be guided by the present standard of this Church, except the typographical errors, to be corrected by the edition of 1832, printed at Oxford in England.

2. That the typographical corrector be continued in office to carry out the above resolution.

3. That the joint committee have authority to issue the bible so printed as a standard edition of this Church, and make arrangements for carrying out the object as they may deem advisable; provided that no pecuniary liability accrue to the convention of this Church.

The Secretary presented a memorial on the subject of Lay Evangelists, which was referred to a joint committee of both houses.

Rev. Dr. HIGBEE presented a memorial from Rev. WM. CHAUNCY LANGDON, of the Diocese of Maryland, formerly American chaplain at Rome—representing that there is in Italy a large and growing party of priests and others who advocate a reform in the Church of Italy, in accordance with the principles of the English Reformation, and who appeal to the American Episcopal Church for encouragement, aid and counsel. The memorial was read by the Secretary, showing a remarkable condition of affairs in the Italian Church, where a reform movement has already enlisted the active coöperation of thousands of the Italian priesthood and laity. It was referred to the Special Committee appointed on this subject.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, stating they concurred in the division of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, but appointed as a committee of conference on the subject of naming the new diocese, Bishop STEVENS, WHITTINGHAM and TALBOT.

Judge OTIS moved to concur, and Dr. CLARKSON moved to amend that the house recede from its position, that the new diocese have the authority to adopt a name with the concurrence of the Bishop and Standing Committee of Pennsylvania. Dr. HARE thought neither were necessary, as "the House of Bishops do not ask us to rescind, they merely ask to confer with us. They may have something to propose to us on the subject." Dr. CLARKSON explained that before the convention entered on the subject of a new diocese, the Bishops agreed to the principle of allowing the diocese naming itself. However, as Judge CHAMBERS said a motion to rescind was out of order, Rev. Dr. CLARKSON withdrew his motion, and the motion of Judge OTIS was adopted.

Rev. Dr. BUEL introduced the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, By the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, that we have learned with great satisfaction that a sermon commemorative of the late Bishop of the diocese in which we are assembled, is to be preached on Thursday evening next, by Right Rev. Bishop STEVENS, at the request of the clergymen and laity of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; that this house hereby express its desire to attend on that occasion and participate in paying respect to the memory of that great and excellent bishop whose removal from this diocese over which he lately presided with distinguished ability and zeal, in common with the diocese and our whole Church, we sincerely mourn.

The order of the day coming up, it being the proposed alteration of the Metrical Hymns, Dr. WHARTON recapitulated the history of the movement to amend the hymns. The movement was commenced by the late Bishop POTTER, about nine years ago. The first proposed amendments were laid before the General Convention at Richmond, when a special committee was appointed to prepare a collection of hymns. Rev. Dr. WHARTON proceeded to indicate the various sources from which the new hymns had been drawn. He explained that the present question is a divisible one, first as to additions of new hymns, and second as to the omission of old ones.

A minority report from the House of Bishops was here introduced and read, as follows:

The undersigned have been unable to agree in the report of the majority, because in their judgment, to prepare such hymnal, as the needs of the Church require, demands the bestowal of yet more labor and a larger amount of time and a more regular and full attendance of the members of the committee than it has been possible to secure within the last three years.

Dr. CUMMINGS said the committee had gone too far. They have struck out the grand old hymn, "Behold the Saviour of Mankind," appointed for Good Friday. The first hymn they propose I deem vastly inferior to the one they propose to strike out. He said the second verse of the first hymn was positively ungrammatical. Rev. Dr. HOWE said that the hymn was written by Dr. WATTS. [Laughter.] Dr. CUMMINGS said that Dr. WATTS was not infallible, or he would have been a churchman. He asked how came the rubric in the Prayer Book requiring that a psalm shall always be sung when the hymns are used. Dr. WHARTON said that as far as the committee could find out, that rubric had crept in without any authority of the General Convention. Rev. Dr. KEENE moved that the collection known as "Hymns, Ancient and Modern," be substituted for that of the committee. Dr. KERFOOT wanted the Prayer Book as it is, and if desired, license the use of the new ones, in addition. Rev. Dr. CLARKSON offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That, the House of Bishops concurring, the whole subject of the Hymnody of the Church be referred to a standing commission to be composed of the Bishops of New-York, Western New-York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, which commission may act during the recess of the General Convention, and to continue being as constituted by this resolution until otherwise ordered by the General Convention; that the said commission may from time to time authorize the use of any hymn or hymns in the respective congregations of this Church.

Considerable debate ensued until the President, Dr. CRAIK, took the floor, assuming the authorship of Dr. CLARKSON'S resolution. He thought it the only way to meet this matter. This convention will not jump blindfold into this new collection. We have a minority report on this subject from those who have not had time properly to examine this important subject. The object of bringing this subject up at all now was because we have a strict prohibition against using any hymns but those of the Prayer Book, and yet many excellent hymns are constantly composed and lost, because there is no one whose business it is to collect such hymns as these and at a proper time present them to the Church. When this proposed commission recommend the use of any new hymn, they will do it on their personal responsibility, and will be more likely to have some teaching and poetic excellence in our hymnal.

The remainder of the session was occupied by this discussion. G. F. W.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Thanksgiving and Prayer in the Morning—Bitter Debate and Angry Feelings in the Afternoon—More Discussion on Slavery—What Caused the War?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

THANKSGIVING.

This morning the members of both Houses met at St. Luke's Church, to hold special service of thanksgiving to God for restoration of peace, and the supremacy of the National Government. A large congregation was assembled, and the services were impressive.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

At 12 o'clock the convention came to order, in St. Andrew's Church, and the prospects were that a very quiet session would be the result of the day. But the House was destined to be the scene of another excitement more violent and bitter than that of Saturday. The cause was the same question, that of slavery, and its causing the war, and the same gentleman who offered the resolution on Saturday, again came to the scratch with more resolutions in a modified form. But I must not anticipate.

The order of the day, the Foreign Missionary Episcopate being suspended, the House took up the proposed canon relative to the dismission of clergymen from their parishes. Hon. HAMILTON FISH explained that the proposed amendment provides that if a clergyman leaves his charge without the ecclesiastical permission, he shall forfeit his seat in the convention, but that the vestry shall still be represented; and that if a vestry dismiss a clergyman without the proper authority, the vestry shall lose its seat and the clergyman retain his. It was adopted.

The Foreign Missionary Episcopate then came up. The objects of the several amendments before the House was to give the Foreign Missionary Bishops the same privileges now enjoyed by the Domestic Missionary Bishops, in having a seat in the House of Bishops and in being eligible as Diocesan Bishops by a vote of a majority of the House of Bishops and Standing Committees. Rev. Dr. CLARKSON eloquently advocated the amendments. He thought if any men were entitled to special honor and consideration, they were those very foreign Bishops. Dr. STUBBS wanted the question divided. Rev. Dr. BURGESS hoped the House would not be too hasty in deciding on this question. A Foreign Missionary Bishop might come home here once in three years, and by his vote annul the vote of one of our great home dioceses, although he cannot be expected to understand fully our domestic relations. Rev. Dr. CLARKSON explained that the Foreign Missionary Diocese had specific jurisdiction. Hon. Mr. RUGGLES said as difficulty had occurred in China between the American and English Episcopate, as to their relative superiority, the House ought to invest their Missionary Bishops with the highest rank that could be conferred upon them. Mr. WELSH spoke in favor of the amendment. Judge OTIS said a foreign Missionary Bishop does not enjoy the privilege of the humblest presbyter at home. Rev. Dr. MEADE said it was well known that up to 1835 the whole theory of Missionary Bishops was entirely foreign to the whole practice of the Church. In 1835, under the influence of Bishop DOANE, the Church awoke to its missionary interests and obligations. Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER thought the foreign bishops were not yet in a position to legislate for the Church in the United States. The result of this debate was the unanimous adoption of the first section.

The second section being read, Rev. Dr. STUBBS hoped hasty action would not be taken, and proceeded at length. He was not in favor of the amendment. Said he: We have now but one order that is stable and that is the Episcopate. Let us lay down the principle of stability in the case of the Bishops if we cannot do it with the clergy. Let us arrest our downward progress in this respect. Let us not allow the Bishops to change their sphere of labor. It will arrest all progress if we do not do this. Rev. Mr. BRECK thought that they were legislating for to-day, not for the future. Said he: "We are not looking to the extension of the Church throughout the world. We ought to look to building up great National Churches in Africa or China, and not to be anticipating the recall of our Bishops to the United States." Rev. Dr. BUELL wanted to know if the canon was meant to be aimed personally at Bishop SOUTHGATE? He could not impute such an idea to the committee, but so it would appear to the Church at large. Rev. Dr. HOWE, in behalf of the committee, disclaimed all such intention. The second section of the canon was adopted. The remaining amendments were adopted, and the amended canon was unanimously adopted. Rev. Dr. CUMMINS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book be instructed to report to this convention whether the sentence in the Prayer Book at the end of the Gloria Patri is a rubric of the Prayer Book, and binding upon the clergy of this Church.

It was adopted.

A SUDDEN STORM.

The debate had thus far progressed in a quiet tone and in a Christian spirit, and the entire proceedings were harmonious to a degree. But, alas for human nature, the mine yet remained unexploded, and the train having been laid, the merest spark set the House in an uproar. Mr. HORACE BINNEY, of Pennsylvania, who moved the resolution on Saturday which led to so much discussion, and who had his documents tabled, seemed in no way disheartened. He could not call up the tabooed resolution, that matter being definitely settled. He therefore moved the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the address of sympathy from the Synod of the Canadian Church, lately sent to this convention by the House of Bishops with the expression of their great satisfaction thereat, which was concurred in by this House, did most reasonably and truly express the "trust that as the original cause of the separation between different portions of our Church had now ceased to operate, the feelings of brotherly love and zeal in support of the same hallowed principles which formerly united all the members of our Church in one body, would reassert their claim, and triumph over the external causes which had kept us apart."

Resolved, That rejoicing as we cordially do, at the future prospect of entire and unbroken union among all the portions of our Church, *we deem it our duty to tender our devout thanksgiving to the Divine Head of the Church for the removal of that great occasion of national dissension and estrangement, referred to by our Canadian fellow-churchmen, to which we feel, with them, that our late troubles were due.*

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House, it is the duty of a body of Christian men which has offered its devout and earnest prayers to Almighty God for a great national blessing to render its thanksgiving to Him, when that blessing has been graciously granted.

Resolved, That this House, having by solemn resolution, adopted at its session in October, 1862, pledged to the National Government its devout and earnest prayers "that its efforts might be guided by wisdom and replenished with strength, that they might be crowned with speedy and complete success," which efforts were for the reëstablishment of the national authority over our whole country, and have now been crowned with success, it becomes our duty to tender our thanksgiving to Him to whom that success is due.

I attempted on Saturday to give you an idea of the confusion and tumultuous excitement caused by the introduction of Mr. BINNEY'S resolution. To-day's far excelled it. The fight was bitter, and the scene was most extraordinary, and it was well that so few spectators yet remained in the galleries, for they must have gained a very peculiar idea of the character of the convention. It was not at all like an ecclesiastical assembly. As soon as quiet was partially restored, Rev. Dr. VINTON seconded the resolutions. Judge CHAMBERS objected to their reception. The chair decided that the question of reception had precedence. Dr. VINTON appealed from the decision. Rev. Mr. HODGES moved that the chair be sustained. The Pennsylvania deputation called for the ayes and noes. More confusion here ensued, amid which Hon. Mr. FISH explained that the chair was in error in his parliamentary ruling. It is the inherent right of a member to offer a resolution. If seconded, it is in the possession of the house. Rev. Dr. MEADE was sorry to vote against the decision of the chair, but the rule was very clear. Petitions and memorials may be objected to, but not a resolution. A protest is one thing, but a resolution is another. We have perfect control of any resolution offered to this House. Do not let us have a gag law in this House.

A LULL—BITTER DEBATE.

Several other members jumped up hastily, but did not succeed in throwing additional light upon the subject, but on the contrary muddled it the more. At last the chair stated that it took advantage of Mr. FISH'S experience and declared the resolutions to be before the House.

Dr. VINTON, of New-York, spoke to the resolutions. He said that as the action of the House on Saturday made it impossible to offer those resolutions again, he thought it perfectly proper that these should now come up. He reviewed the obnoxious resolution of Saturday, and said the present set were totally different. In 1862 the two Houses joined in asking God to bring peace and union to the land, and now that their prayers had been answered, why should not this House give thanks to Him, and why should not those resolutions be offered. Such was the action of the convention in 1862, and yet it was proposed to lay them on the table. He thought their character their best argument. The thanksgiving was over, and the House, as a House, ought to declare its convictions. He spoke of the Canadian synodical letter, but was abruptly interrupted by his colleague, Rev. Dr. HIGBEE, who did not think so noble a letter ought to be brought up in defence of such documents as had been offered. Dr. VINTON said he would like to hear how the letter in question did not refer to slavery, and he wanted to know why the House should put the resolutions under its feet. The Canadian Church sends its congratulations, or call it what you will, and the resolutions were framed in a similar spirit. The language used was pure and mild, and contains truths which we ourselves have set forth. I implore you to forget, and to dismiss from your minds all party and sectional prejudice, and not to judge hastily. If these resolutions are refused by this House, if they are rejected, there goes forth to the world that which will injure the Church with those she is trying to gather into her fold. If they are rejected they will call us hypocrites. He hoped the House would adopt the resolutions, and show the world that they were a body of Christians and not politicians. His entire speech was earnest and forcible.

Gov. HUNT, of Western New-York, rose to reply to Dr. VINTON, and said he agreed with one of the sentiments of his colleague, to make the Episcopal Church a Church of Christ and not of politicians. The convention had already set forth its sense of gratitude for the blessings God had vouchsafed the nation for the restoration of the national Union, but he was opposed to any one putting into the prayers of the Church any such sentiments as giving thanks for the abolition of slavery, and stating that slavery had been the cause of the war. Everybody knew that slavery was abolished. He was averse to discord and wanted harmony to exist in the Church. The war had been brought on by sectional strife. All the trials, troubles and tribulations of the last four years had been brought on because politicians and demagogues would consent to nothing until discord was sown in the Church and State. Moral war had brought civil war upon the land. He would not allow any man to put in the Prayer Book of the Church *his* ideas of the war or its causes. The restoration of peace brings with it the emancipation of the slave; let that suffice. Many here were not in favor of the manner of emancipation. Some thought that the disruption of the social life of the South would result in the extinction of the colored race. Our Southern brethren, after war has departed and peace returned, are invited to join in thanking God for peace. Was it not enough for all sections of the Church to join, as they had to-day, in thanks for peace. The resolutions were an abstract, calling for no action whatever; and they were a rebuke to the House of Bishops. He was opposed to such prayers; he wanted prayers of forgiveness, and not such as the resolutions offered. He did not want such subjects brought up before the House. It would bring distraction and bitter feelings into the bosom of the Church. Let the dead bury their dead, but not bring the decayed carcass of slavery in here. The war belonged to history, and a dozen leading minds were writing that history; and they would differ on the cause of the war. Should this Church, after six months' peace, set forth what caused the war? He was opposed to bringing party issues into the church.

Rev. Mr. OLIVER, of Kansas, here called the speaker to order, and a great deal of unnecessary confusion again occurred. It at length subsided on Mr. HUNT yielding the floor to Rev. Dr. KERFOOT, who wished to make an explanation. Dr. KERFOOT said that on Saturday, when the former resolutions were tabled by the ayes and noes, he heard the words "You are disloyal," and he denied that he was disloyal because he voted to lay that paper on the table. The men who voted as he had done were not disloyal, and he appealed to the reporters if the clergy were not loyal. [Why he did this I am unable to discover.] He appealed to his old associates in the Maryland delegation if he was not loyal, and received a hearty response in the affirmative. He said, can we ask these men (meaning the South) to say that their sentiments had been changed by the war, and expect them to vote on this subject? He had voted to lay the matter on the table to keep peace, and he now found himself considered a disloyal man; was this the place to say such things? [Several delegates sprang up and interrupted the speaker, but he would not yield, and said the language had been withdrawn and he did not speak personally.] We have praised God for the blessings of peace. Let this House make their loyalty known by their acts, say once for all that the Church *ought not* to legislate politics. In conclusion, Dr. KERFOOT said he spoke for his brethren, and to say that when they voted to lay the resolution on the table, it was not because they were disloyal.

A good deal of minor debate then sprang up on the question, but was too confused to be rendered on paper. Cries of "question," "order," and "I move to adjourn," were freely bandied to and fro, but at last Dr. VINTON obtained sufficient quiet to enable him to say that he moved the order of the day (to adjourn at 3 o'clock) be suspended, so the matter could for once and for all, be settled, and that never let it again come before the convention. [Cries of "Amen."] It was so ordered, and the ayes and noes were called by the Secretary on Mr. HUNT'S motion to lay Mr. BINNEY'S resolutions on the table.

While the Secretary was counting the votes, Mr. WELSH said he would give a notice not at all bearing upon the question. It proved to be an invitation for delegates to visit the Institution for the Blind. The appositeness of the joke, though not so intended by its perpetrator, struck the House with one accord, and an uproarious laugh was the result. The facetiousness of the House was still further increased by a similar invitation to visit the Deaf and Dumb. It was some minutes before decorum was restored, and then it was of short duration, for Mr. JUDD, of Illinois, offered a resolution, which *he* said would expedite business. It simply ordained that any two members could call for the previous question. It got no further than his hand, however, for loud cries of "No," "No," from all parts of the house effectually squelched the motion. A delegate near me exclaimed, *sotto voce*, "Gag law won't go down here."

The ayes and noes were then announced as follows by dioceses:

Clerical—18 yea, 5 nay, 3 divided.

Lay—14 yea, 6 nay, 2 divided.

Dr. VINTON said he had a protest from many members against the action of the house in laying on the table a motion to reconsider, as done on Saturday, and he wanted leave to read it, as it would show why these resolutions just voted down had been introduced.

Dr. KERFOOT was willing to have it read, but he had another paper to the contrary effect, and he wanted all such put on the journal.

Mr. WELSH said, insultingly, that there were plenty of notaries in town, and Dr. VINTON could go to them, and protest as much as he pleased.

Mr. JUDD said if *they* put their sentiments in black and white, *we* must do the same.

Judge CHAMBERS, who has been for years in Congress, said that because at the last convention they had refused a protest, such protests were out of order.

Dr. VINTON put his document in his pocket, finding the House against him, and after some little other business the convention adjourned. The scene during the last hour of the session is one not easily effaced from the mind of the spectator. Such animosity displayed in a religious assembly was lamentable. G. F. W.

Protest Against the Action of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The undersigned, members of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in session in the City of Philadelphia, believing that the action of the House was wrong, in laying on the table and refusing to reconsider the resolution proposed by a Deputy from the Diocese of Pennsylvania, respectfully ask the house of Bishops to introduce in their thanksgiving service, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, in which they invited this House to unite, for "the reëstablishment of the national authority over our whole country, and for the removal of that great occasion of national dissension and estrangements to which our late troubles were due," do hereby claim to enter their solemn

PROTEST

on the journal of this House, declaring their dissent from the action of this House, as above mentioned:

Because 1st. They believe that the thanksgiving for the supremacy of the United States Government over all the nation is in accordance with the moral sense and patriotic sentiments of the mass of our clergy and laity, and that the action of the majority of the House in the premises is an offence against the conscience of the Church.

Because 2d. The action of this House, as aforesaid, gives a false aspect to the reputation of the Episcopal Church touching its loyalty to the Government of the United States.

Because, 3d. The action of this house will furnish arguments to those who are hostile to our commission, and will interpose hindrances to the growth of the Church in this nation, by creating prejudices, and by suggesting doubts in the minds of the people whom she would gather into her catholic fold.

Because, 4th. The people of the South, lately in arms, but now under an oath of allegiance, are to be supposed willing, with us, to thank God for their protection and welfare beneath the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, as well as for the extinguishment of slavery among them, for the progress of freedom and social culture, and for the advancement of the freedman in the scale of human dignity.

Because, 5th. That the House of Bishops, with this House, on the day of humiliation and prayer in 1862, invoked Almighty God, "that all opposition to the lawful government of the land utterly shall cease," it is right and proper that we should return thanks to God for his gracious answer to our prayers.

Because, 6th. That whereas, we prayed God that "our brethren who have sought the dismemberment of our national Union, under which this people, by His providence, have been so signally prospered and blessed, might be convinced of their error and restored to a better mind."

So now, it is a duty to God and to our brethren, who are restored to us in unity of spirit and the bond of peace, to lift up our hearts and voices in thanksgiving for the inestimable blessings for which we prayed.

Because, 7th. It is a false delicacy that withholds the expression of our sincere and hearty thanksgiving in contemplating an issue to the war, which is the harbinger of a career of boundless prosperity to the South, under the condition of universal freedom.

Francis Vinton, N. Y.	E. S. Rand, Mass.
T. C. Yarnall, Penn.	T. P. Carpenter, N. J.
D. R. Goodwin, Penn.	J. Rutherford, N. J.
A. B. Paterson, Minn.	E. A. W. Peet, Iowa.
Fred. Gardiner, Me.	Wm. H. Boardman, Conn.
Chas. B. Stout, Iowa,	Erastus Burr, Ohio.
A. A. Lawrence, Mass.	S. Clement, Ohio.
R. B. Duane, R. I.	Kent Jarvis, Ohio.
R. H. Ives, R. I.	Jas. Jenkins, Wis.
H. Binney, Jr., Penn.	R. W. Oliver, Kansas.
F. R. Brunot, Penn.	

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the order of public worship provided by the House of Bishops for its use in St. Luke's church, on the day of thanksgiving for the return of peace and the restoration of the unity of the Church, be printed in the appendix to this convention, if not printed in the journal of the House of Bishops.

The house then adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

More About the Protest—The Day a Quiet One, Comparatively—Prospect of Closing Up Business this Week.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865.

The proceedings of the session to-day were characterized with a comparatively quiet demeanor, both in the tenor of debate and the tone of the speakers. The effect of yesterday's proceedings were perceptible, however, and no sooner had the minutes of the previous session been read and approved, than ex-Gov. HUNT offered the following amendment in reference to "Dr. VINTON'S Protest:"

Whereas, Said protest suppresses and ignores the resolution of this House, unanimously adopted on the 13th inst., "recognizing with profound gratitude the goodness of Almighty God, manifested in restoring national peace and Union;" and whereas, such suppression is unjust and injurious to this House, and calculated to produce an erroneous impression in regard to its proceedings;

Resolved, That said protest be not received.

In moving this amendment, Mr. HUNT said his purpose was to vindicate the House from the erroneous impressions which the protest was calculated to produce. On his motion, the House had, with entire unanimity, expressed its profound gratitude for the restoration of national peace and union. The National Union, by necessary implication, as well as in the popular acceptation of the term, includes the integrity of the nation and the Federal Government with all its rightful and constitutional authority over the whole land. It was in this sense that the Union had been defended and preserved. In framing the resolution he had employed the term in this sense, as synonymous with the National Government, based on the constitutional union of the States, with all its powers complete and unimpaired. He felt fully warranted in asserting that such was the true meaning and intention of this House. In omitting any reference to this proceeding, he felt that the authors of the protest had done great injustice to the Church and the convention. For one, he was unwilling to have it go forth to the country that the convention had failed to express its sense of gratitude, not only for peace and the blessings which it implies, but also for the union of the States, and the restoration of the national integrity and authority. His only object in the present motion was to place this matter in its true light before the Church and the country, and to vindicate our action from what he could not do less than characterize as an unfair and unwarrantable imputation. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, in his quiet and unobtrusive manner, wished to amend by moving that the whole reference to the protest be stricken from the minutes, as it was not received, and should not, therefore, be on the minutes; and it was so ordered.

This formidable breaker was thus got over very nicely, but the barbed shaft rankled yet, having left its influence behind. The protest had not been received, but it was published this morning by a local paper, and extensively read, because it had been refused by the House. The effect was just the same. The whole tone of the session was influenced by it, and frequently the debate threatened to become fully as warm as that of yesterday.

The Committee on Canons reported that it was inexpedient that each Missionary Bishop shall have the right, at his will, to become the Bishop of the first Diocese formed in his missionary district, and their report was adopted.

The Committee on Canons also recommended the following canon:

It is hereby declared to be lawful for the Dioceses now existing or hereafter to exist within the limits of any State or Commonwealth, to establish for themselves a federate convention or council representing such Dioceses, which may deliberate and decide upon the common interests of the Church within that State, and exercise any delegated powers not inconsistent with the constitution and canons of this Church.

It was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Committee on the State of the Church then submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Church views with satisfaction the firm establishment and growth of the Parish of Trinity Church, in the City of Paris, France, and that the report of its rector be printed as an appendix to the report of the Committee on State of the Church.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the House be directed to furnish to the bishops and standing committees of the dioceses of this Church blank forms for a tabular digest of the statistics of the respective dioceses at least two months before the sitting of General Convention.

Resolved, That the view of the state of the Church here presented be transmitted to the House of Bishops, asking its prayer and blessing, and praying that it will prepare and cause to be published a Pastoral Letter to the members of the Church.

The House adopting the series, Rev. Dr. PATTERSON, of Minnesota, called attention to the fact that Bishop WILMER is referred to in the report of the committee as a bishop of this Church, which he is not, until he signs the required forms. His name was withdrawn, and as amended the report was adopted. The Committee on Missionary Board submitted a very interesting report, evincing great labor. The report closed with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the House there has never been a time in the history of our Church, when the demand for missionary effort at home and abroad was so urgent and imperative as at the present moment; and that we earnestly call upon our constituents in every diocese of this Church to arouse themselves to realize the exigencies of the hour, and to labor and give and pray with a freer heart and more fervent zeal.

Resolved, That it is recommended to the ecclesiastical authority in the sparsely settled dioceses and missionary districts, to institute a system of itinerancy by which most of the small communities within their borders can be supplied with regular visits and ministrations by clergymen of our Church and that the Committee of the Board of Domestic Missions be requested to favor, by making the needful appropriations, the employment of such a corps of laborers.

Resolved, That further to facilitate the effort to bring the worship of our Church to the knowledge and enjoyment of all people in our land, who are now living in neglect of their religious duties, and especially of the Lord's Day, it be recommended to our parochial clergy, with the advice and sanction of their Bishops, to appoint and send forth lay readers on the outskirts of their cures, to gather in the wanderers and to conduct among them the service of the Church, and otherwise to instruct them as they may be licensed in the duties of religion.

Resolved, That persons removing to isolated places, where they will be cut off from the privileges of the sanctuary, should be charged by the pastors from whose immediate care they separate themselves, as they are virtually bound by the vows of baptism and by the constitution of the family in the ordinance of God, to maintain the stated worship of the Church in their own dwellings on the Lord's Day, and to teach their children diligently in the Catechism and offices of the Church.

The resolutions being adopted, a supplemental report was submitted, in response to the recommendation that a mission for freedmen be organized, submitting the following plan of organization:

"There may be appointed, during the will of this board, a commission to be called 'The Protestant Episcopal Freedmen's Commission,' to whom shall be committed the religious and other instruction of the freedmen: said commission to meet quarterly—a majority to be a quorum—with authority to appoint a secretary and general agent and treasurer, and to constitute as its general representative, with full power to act for it during its recesses, an 'executive committee,' composed of such a number of its members as it may prescribe, not to exceed eight, the members of said executive committee to be ex officio members of the 'Board of Missions,' and said commission to be governed in its action by the principles laid down in the article of the constitution of the board concerning the appointment of missionaries."

Dr. WHARTON and Dr. MAHAN urged the adoption of the report. Dr. HARE got up and wandered off to the peace question. He said that if he had understood the resolution of thanksgiving to be nothing more than thanksgiving for peace, he should have wanted something more. He was a firm believer in negro equality, but he did not desire to bring his peculiar views into this House. He supported Mr. BINNEY'S resolution on theological grounds. He should have supported the resolutions of the gentleman from New-York, but upon looking at the manuscript he noticed that the words, "*The* National Union and peace," had been stricken out. Dr. WHARTON pressed for a vote. He implored the House to take a vote at once. The President apologized to the House for not calling Dr. HARE to order during his address. He believed, however, that the speaker was coming to the question, and was disappointed in discovering that he did not discuss it. The vote was then taken, and the report adopted. It therefore becomes the fifth article of the constitution of the Board of Missions.

The "Military Canon" next came up, as the order of the day. As you already know, it looks toward preventing the clergy from entering the military or naval service of any service. Dr. GOODWIN submitted a substitute for the canon reported by the committee:

"No clergymen of this Church, whether Bishop, Priest or Deacon, shall voluntarily enter any military or naval service, except as a non-combatant, or shall accept or hold any military or naval commission, except that of chaplain or instructor."

In support of this substitute Dr. GOODWIN said he knew he was considered a pestiferous firebrand by some of the members, as he would speak unhesitatingly on slavery or politics. He had already received a severe castigation from the members of the House in connection with this subject. It had been assumed that he held that candidates for orders were mere laymen. This he felt to be a sneer. He did not maintain any such view. He did maintain that candidates for orders were not clergymen, and that they are laymen. It is for the protection of these laymen that he urged the adoption of the resolution then under discussion. To say that to put candidates under the Bishops would establish a refuge for cowards is absurd. The insinuation means that baptism would prevent men from becoming cowards and Copperheads. There could be no doubt that among the crowds that went to Canada, there were many who were baptized. Bearing arms is not a sin, and no man here dare declare that it is. Is it designed to assert here that every clergyman is a soldier of the cross, and therefore not to enter the army? Are the clergymen the only soldiers of the cross? Something had been said of "authority." He had authority on the other side. He had the authority of one Bishop of the Church who died in the service of the rebellion. There is one thing for which a clergyman may fight. Bishop POLK went to Bishop MEADE, and received his blessing to go and fight against the country, and yet it had been represented that Bishop MEADE'S heart broke under the civil trouble. The speaker disclaimed being a political preacher. He abhorred clergymen bearing arms, but he would not bind others by his views. He did hold that preaching against political preachers was as improper as the political preaching itself.

Rev. Mr. CLEMENTS, of Ohio, made a singularly audible speech, every word calmly and deliberately uttered. He said the Bishop of Ohio had stricken off the names of two of his candidates who entered the army. It was not done because they entered the army, but because they did not ask permission. One of these candidates returned and his name was placed on the list without any opposition. When the rebel army was approaching Cincinnati the Bishop encouraged candidates to enter the service, and sent his own name. When LEE entered Pennsylvania Bishop POTTER urged a candidate to enter the service.

The speaker would vote against any legislation upon this subject, because disloyal Bishops might prevent loyal men from serving their country in her hour of peril. There was no necessity for this canon. Cowardly men will often be glad to array themselves against the country, or fail to do their duty, when they can point to the Church as a shield. We might as well legislate that our members may not be postmasters. In regard to this particular subject the members should legislate for emergencies. *We are not sure that another rebellion will not break out, God grant that it may be far distant, but we cannot be too sure of that when we find a body like this refusing to thank God that a rebellion has been crushed.*

The speaker's concluding and withering words were met with fierce cries of order, and for a minute or so confusion again reigned preëminent. Several members here sought to gain possession of the floor, and the chair gave it to Dr. LIGHTNER, of Michigan. He spoke of the utter incompatibility of the military profession with the Church and her ministers. He would be glad to see this canon adopted, so that when called into the military service he could plead conscience, and point to the Church. The sacred calling is incompatible with all secular business. He said he differed essentially from Dr. GOODWIN in his theology. Of all secular callings, there is none more sacred than that of the soldier when he is in the service of his country. The half hour for debate having expired, the speaker could not conclude the line of his argument. On the vote being taken, the chair declared the substitute as lost. A call for division being made, the substitute was again read, and the vote declared to be 52 in favor of and 50 against it. It was therefore declared adopted.

Here, again, the house became confused, and so did Dr. CRAIK, the President. Dr. ADAMS had something to say about changing the name of the convention. Mr. JUDD wanted to know if the military canon was disposed of. Five or six members endeavored to answer him, all in a different way. Judge OTIS submitted another amendment, which was lost. Discussion here arose regarding what question was before the house, which was interrupted by message No. 7 being taken up, and the action of the House of Bishops concurred in. Message No. 15 was referred to the Committee on canons. Dr. ADAMS again brought up his pet hobby of amending the constitution, but he was sent to his seat by the renewed discussion on the question before the House. No one exactly understanding where they stood, at least everybody thought differently, and the chair did not know what to think. The Secretary rather queerly argued that the matter stood thus: The committee had brought in a resolution amending a canon, Dr. KERFOOT had moved an amendment to it, and Dr. VINTON had moved an amendment to Dr. KERFOOT. Dr. GOODWIN had offered a substitute, which embraced the entire question. That substitute having been adopted, nothing was before the house. I wonder where he got his parliamentary ruling from. Mr. OLIVER wished to know what question then *was* before the house, and the chair answered "the question was to hear from Mr. FISH." That gentleman, thereupon, replied that the question was still before the house upon the canon as amended by the substitute already adopted, which common sense ruling was adopted by the President.

Message of the House of Bishops, No. 16, was received with resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That Rev. Dr. TYNG be added to the Board of Missions.

Resolved, That the report of the nominations of the Board of Missions be confirmed on the part of this House.

Message No. 17 was received with the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that the Registrar be empowered to purchase a safe at the expense of the General Convention, for the proper keeping of the papers and documents intrusted to his care.

Both papers were concurred in, and the discussion on the military canon went on. After a great deal of unnecessary debate on the exact position of the question, Rev. Mr. DUANE moved a reconsideration of the vote adopting Dr. GOODWIN'S substitute, but it was tabled by a vote of 53 to 34. At this juncture, Judge WILDER rather unexpectedly submitted the following:

Resolved, That the whole subject of the proposed canon and the substitute therefor be recommitted to the Committee on Canons with instructions, in place of any canon in the premises, to report a declaratory resolution in substance as follows:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that it is the sense of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States that it is incompatible with their duty, positions and sacred calling of the clergy of this Church to bear arms.

The first vote called for a division, when it was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 55 to 41; so the matter was to be fought all over again. Dr. CLARKSON, however, at the close of the session, moved that the vote on the committee's report be had without debate, so there is a slight prospect of a definite settlement of the question. Dr. ADAMS was determined he would be heard, and on being interrupted by Mr. JUDD again, said he would not waste the convention's time, though Mr. JUDD did, by bothering him. He then, for the third time, resumed the subject of amending the constitution, and suggested that the amendment be the Great National Synod, and he moved to refer it to the convention in caucus; and to quiet the old gentleman, it was agreed to. Here JUDGE secured the floor long enough to submit the following:

Resolved, That no member of this house shall be permitted to offer any new subject for discussion or for the action of the house after Thursday, the 19th instant.

And I am happy to say it was adopted. Several new subjects were immediately offered, but were unheard, as Dr. VINTON called for the order of the day: "The Constitution of the General Theological Seminary." The provisions of the constitution were discussed at length. The only important amendment adopted was the one to Article VII., by which the alumni, in the election of professors, shall have the right to vote as a body separate from the Board of Trustees. The constitution as adopted was transmitted to the House of Bishops for concurrence.

Rev. Mr. OWEN moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Prayer Book be requested to inquire whether verses 5, 6, and 7 of the 14th Psalm of the Psalter are not an interpolation, not found in King James' Bible, and ought not to be removed or marked as quotations.

Dr. MAHAN seconded it.

Rev. Mr. GARDINER wanted some inquiries inserted.

Dr. HARE said the verses were not to be found in the Bible in the Hebrew, and they do not profess to be there. If the house passed such a resolution it would subject itself to ridicule. Dr. CLARK moved to lay it on the table, which was done.

Judge CHURCHILL, of Kentucky, moved an adjournment, *sine die*, on Saturday, and suggested a postponement of the motion until to-morrow, for action. Hon. Mr. FISH thought the House was ready to pass upon the question to-day. Judge CHURCHILL had no objection. An amendment was made by Rev. Mr. WAKEFIELD to make the adjournment on Friday. Dr. HOWE said the convention could not get through by Friday or even Saturday. Mr. WELSH announced that the House of Bishops had declared it impossible to close on Saturday. The entire matter was tabled.

Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER'S amendment to the canon in reference to Foreign Missionary Bishops was called up. The amendment provides that these Bishops shall have the right to take the first diocese that is formed within their field of labor. Judge CHAMBERS said the House could not legislate in the manner proposed. Dr. HOWE opposed it and wanted the canon reported by the committee adopted, and the House agreed with him.

The canon on diocesan conventions then came up, though it had been made the order of the day for tomorrow. Dr. BURROUGHS moved to postpone it indefinitely. Dr. MAHON, its author, spoke in support of the canon. Dr. HOWE thought the time would come when the Church would break up into provinces. Dr. MASON said there was no necessity for such a canon. Judge HUNTINGTON opposed it. Dr. CUMMINS wanted to adjourn. Mr. JUDD had no terrors of Archbishops. The Presiding Bishop (HOPKINS) was as much an Archbishop as any in Europe. He did not know whether the House called him a Presiding Bishop, Archbishop or Grand Tycoon, his authority was the same. He thought the provincial system ought to be prepared for, but although he was in favor of the spirit, he was opposed to the system. He did not believe because the Roman Catholic Church had good things, the Episcopal Church should discard them. He was not frightened at names.

A message from the House of Bishops was here received concurring in the action of the Lower House in the question of freedmen. The convention then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-morrow. G. F. W.

ECCLESIASTICAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Important and Unanimous Action of the Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey, Old School.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Friday, Oct. 20, 5186.

As your articles on ecclesiastical reconstruction have greatly interested many of your readers, they will doubtless be glad to hear what our more important ecclesiastical bodies are doing in this behalf.

This great Old School Presbyterian Synod of New-Jersey, which includes all of this denomination in that State, and two Presbyteries in Pennsylvania, numbering in all between two and three hundred ministers, has just closed its annual session in this place. The attendance of ministers and elders was unusually large, and their proceedings remarkably harmonious.

The most important action of the body was that relating to the injunctions of the last General Assembly, which require Southern ministers and Christians who have voluntarily supported the rebellion, or held that slavery has a divine sanction, to renounce these errors as a condition of admission to churches, Presbyteries and Synods under the care of the assembly. A committee on the minutes of the assembly presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted by the Synod.

"On p. 563 of the minutes we find an injunction to Synods in these words:

'This injunction to Presbyteries is, in like manner, applicable to Synods; and it is hereby ordered that, upon application of any Presbytery to be received into any Synod, where such Presbytery is or has been connected with the Southern General Assembly, such Synod shall examine all the members of the said Presbytery on the points above named, and the reception of such Presbytery, or any of the ministers thereof by such Synod shall depend upon their compliance with the conditions before mentioned.

'As these conditions seem to us to be of the nature of "constitutional rules," prescribing new terms of communion, we are of the opinion that, in order to be binding upon either Synods, Presbyteries, or Sessions, these injunctions should have been transmitted to the Presbyteries and have been approved by a majority of them.—[Form of Government, Chap. 12, Art. 6.] And we fear that the various requirements in this series of injunctions touching the ministers and members of churches in the Southern States, unless modified, will necessarily aggravate and perpetuate, instead of healing, the breaches between us and them, arising out of our recent conflict.

'Your Committee, therefore, suggest, for the consideration of the Synod, the following action on this subject, to wit:

'"That this Synod overture the next General Assembly to take such action in regard to our relations to Southern Christians as may, without any sacrifice of truth and righteousness, tend to heal existing breaches and, if possible, to prevent schism and the formation of a new sect among American Presbyterians."'"

It is hoped and believed that this action will prove an important initiative in healing the breaches of Christian fellowship growing out of the war, arresting further divisive action, and promoting the ultimate reunion, under one ecclesiastical organization, of Northern and Southern Presbyterians. So may the renewal of social, commercial, and christian ties, serve to restore and invigorate our political Union.

It is worthy of note that the vast majority of this Synod are of the class who voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON. They also, at this meeting, unanimously adopted a paper expressing thanksgiving to God for the success of our national arms, the suppression of the rebellion and the emancipation of the slaves. UNION.

From Mississippi.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE—GOV. HUMPHREYS INAUGURATED—EXTRACT FROM HIS INAUGURAL.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Oct. 16.

The Legislature assembled yesterday, and J. K. GHOLSON was elected Speaker of the House, and J. M. SIMONTON President of the Senate. Hon. WM. L. SHARKEY, late Provisional Governor, addressed the Legislature, at the request of both houses, and administered the oath of office to Hon. B. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor elect. Gov. HUMPHREYS, in his inaugural, says:

"I have always believed that no one or more States could constitutionally sever the ties that unite the people of the several States as one people. Those advocating the right of secession could not have found a better mode of solving the question than the arbitrament of war; but the question was thus referred and decided against us. The people of Mississippi acknowledge the decision, and wish to return to the Union. It has been officially reported that our people are insincere; but if unflinching fidelity in war gives evidence of reliable fidelity in peace—if the unvarying professions that spring from private and public sources furnish any evidence of truth, it is sufficiently demonstrated that the people of the South may be safely trusted, when they profess more than willingness to return to their allegiance. The State of Mississippi has already, by her own solemn act, abolished slavery. It is due to her honor to show by her future that she has done so in good faith, and that slavery shall never again flourish in our borders, in whatsoever name or guise it may be brought forward."

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

Recrossing of the Alps—Mines Fallen in—New Tunnel and Railroad Project—The Valley of Panther Creek and its Resources—Tamaqua and the Little Schuylkill Region—Relics of the War in Tamaqua.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TAMAQUA, Friday, Sept. 22, 1865.

Not satisfied with once scaling the Alps of American railroad engineering, I determined on crossing this Pennsylvania Splugen once more. At 8 o'clock this morning, I accordingly seated myself in one of the company's passenger cars, with about twenty others who were about to make the passage. When we left the borough, it was closely wrapped up in its morning fogs; but before going half way up the incline, we emerged out of those swaddling bands altogether, and enjoyed the luxury of a ride above the clouds, which the sun was doing his best to disperse. I propose here to gather a few odds and ends, which were necessarily overlooked in my last letter.

Looking across the valley from the southern side, one observes a long, deep, irregular, white line, as if a plow had turned over a furrow ten or more feet deep. It denotes the outcropping of the coal basin on that side, the coal having all been mined and the surface allowed to fall in. This feature can be traced for miles and miles down the valley, in many places on both sides.

I spoke of the vein which is worked as being 50 feet thick. There is, however, a second vein, which rests above the first geologically. The latter is 14 feet thick on the average, improving in quality as we go down the valley. It is not much worked on the property of the Lehigh Coal Company.

The valley is dotted here and there with miners' villages, which are about the average in appearance of such places. Besides Summit Level, we have Ashton, Andersonville, Coaldale, Jamestown, Bull Run, and lastly the respectable locality termed Hell Kitchen. The population of these hamlets is a little over 4,000, except in drafting times.

A tunnel has been run into the face of the hill bounding the valley on its northern side for 1,500 feet. It is proposed to push this entirely through the mountain to the Nusquemahoning Valley, along which a railroad will be built to the Mahonoy coal-field, thus bringing it into direct communication with the canal and other improvements belonging to the company. In the meantime they are actively at work constructing an independent line from Easton up the Lehigh to Mauch Chunk, and thence to Whitehaven, where it will connect with the Lehigh and Susquehanna Road to Wilkesbarre. This will make three separate routes of transportation along the Lower Lehigh, two of them being rivals all the year round.

Let me add that Panther Creek Valley, which extends westward to Tamaqua, where it is intersected at right angles by the Little Schuylkill, is the commencement eastward of the great Schuylkill coal field, into which it opens, as does the Lackawanna Valley into that of the Susquehanna. The subterranean treasures of this valley appear to be vastly greater than those of the third field, although this was the first and that the last to be developed. Let us cast an imaginary glance at it: The average width of the basin here is one mile. The principal vein is fifty feet thick, dipping down on one side of the mountain at an angle of 40 to 50, and on the opposite from 70 to 60 degrees. Consequently, in the bottom of the valley it must be more than 1,000 feet deep—indeed, it may be 2,000—as its depth has never yet been ascertained by actual examination. On both sides the operations carried on have been confined to a belt above water level.

Coming in from the East, Tamaqua strikes a stranger unfavorably, occupying a trough at the intersection of the two valleys. Its "outcrop" extends up the slopes, and consists of clusters of shabby houses, mostly occupied by miners. The bottom is black with coal refuse, and the streets appear black with coal dust. But on reaching the principal street it affords a handsomer prospect, being lined with large stores, hotels, churches, and private dwellings. Population of the borough somewhat over 6,000. It supports one weekly newspaper, the *Anthracite Journal*, which advocates Republican principles, although the county is heavily Democratic.

There are traces of the great war visible around Tamaqua, a regiment of troops having been stationed here for a twelve month. Long before entering the borough I was struck with the disappearance of woods, fences, &c., in the suburbs; the numbers of roads and newly extemporised paths crossing fields in every direction; finally, the drains dug round the soldiers' tents, with heaps of ashes, refuse, and the like, showed where "the boys" had encamped in 1864 to preserve the peace.

On my way hither I passed the works of the Greenwood Coal Company, a Philadelphia interest. A branch line, one mile long, connects their mine with the Little Schuylkill Railroad here. The number of employes is about 150, under the superintendence of Mr. ROBERT CARTER. Quantity of coal mined in 1864, 72,000 tons; last week, 1,800 tons. There is but one slope in operation at present, with the completion of the second, now in progress, the capacity of the mine will be increased to 150,000 tons annually. The company are mining from both the "Mammoth" and the "F" veins. It deserves notice that an extension of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's road would establish railway communication with the Schuylkill region.

Tamaqua may be regarded as the creation of the Little Schuylkill Coal, Navigation and Railroad Company, whose railroad, about thirty miles long, extends from Port Clinton, at the head of navigation on the Schuylkill to Quakake Junction, about five miles above Tamaqua. This road is operated under lease by the Reading Railroad Company. The property of the Little Schuylkill Company comprises a tract of the great coal basin about four miles in length, the average width of the deposit being about three-quarters of a mile. The formation is essentially the same as that on the north side of the river, (little more than a mill-stream at present,) but the managers classify the veins differently. Thus, instead of reckoning only *two* veins, the Mammoth being separated by thin layers, they find six good, workable veins, separated by formations from five to one hundred yards thick. Two other veins are also found on one side; but not considered as yet to be worth mining. As toward the upper end of the valley, the coal here crops out half way up the slopes of the mountains on each side, the dip on its southern margin being from 70 to 80 degrees, and on the opposite from 40 to 50.

The number of men and boys employed in the mining department is nearly 500, under Mr. JOHN D. ESTERBROOK, as Engineer and Mining Superintendent. There are also 100 in a leased mine. They are working five collieries, namely: One tunnel, one shaft, one drift and two slopes, besides a third, which is leased to a Mr. BROWN. The quantity of coal mined in August was 7,603 tons in their own mines, besides 1,842 on the Brown lease, making a total of 9,445. The deepest slope has reached a depth of 600 feet. Two of the mines have got below water level. The coal is shipped to Port Clinton and Philadelphia, whence considerable quantities are forwarded to the city of New-York by the Delaware and Raritan Canal. W. W.

From Tamaqua to Mahonoy City—The Mahonoy Coal-field—Tunnel Ridge, St. Nicholas, Mahonoy City, and other Collieries—Bogus Lehigh Coal, and Where It Comes From.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MAHONOY CITY, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1865.

Leaving Tamaqua last evening by the cars, I reached this place a full hour afterward—distance 12 miles. For most of the way the railroad climbs a pretty steep grade, so that at Mahonoy City we are once more on the table-land, with ridges however, of fully 300 feet on both sides of us. The most easterly point of this basin is about 10 miles southwest of the Beaver Meadow basin at Audenreid; but whether this field should be classed as belonging to the second, authorities have not yet agreed.

The basins at Hazleton and Beaver Meadow lie so near the water-sheds of their respective valleys that the drainage takes place two ways, into the Susquehanna and into the Lehigh. Here it falls into the former exclusively, the divide being at the great tunnel, two miles east of Mahonoy City, where the coal basin begins. A fact of some importance to coal consumers, in connection with this, is that with every mile to the westward beyond that divide, coal becomes poorer in quality. A given bulk is lighter in weight, until, upon reaching Ashland, 10 miles further, the article becomes semi-bituminous in quality. Considerable quantities of it, nevertheless, are shipped to New-York and sold there as *Lehigh coal*. It is transported to the Lehigh Valley by the Quakake Extension Railroad, which terminates at this place. Persons who are not judges of the article may thus be "sold" from five to fifteen per cent., according to the locality in the Mahonoy region from which the article is shipped.

This basin is second in extent to the great Schuylkill and Panther Creek Basin, being twelve miles long by more than a mile in width on the average. Indeed, in the upper (eastern) end it is nearly two miles wide, narrowing lower down to little less than a mile. Here it is double—that is, it climbs the face of the north slope (Mahonoy Mountain,) disappears for a space near the summit, and then crops out on the opposite slope, forming a narrow lateral bed some miles in length. In the main basin it extends half way up the mountain slopes, dipping at angles of 35 to 40 degrees on one side, and from 40 to 50 on the other. In the valley it is believed to lie at least 600 feet below the surface, the distance being estimated by the angles at which it dips where exposed to view. Its southern boundary is Broad Mountain.

The number of veins generally worked here is three; in some places, however, small quantities have been taken out of a fourth and a fifth. Those are known as the Skidmore, the Mammoth and the Seven-foot veins. The Mammoth varies from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness, and the Skidmore from ten to fifteen. The former yields a free burning coal for ordinary domestic purposes; the latter is preferred in furnaces.

This entire basin has been developed the past five years—in fact, its coal industry may be set down as the result of the war. Its great mineral wealth was well known previously, but the railroad had not reached it to afford the necessary facilities for transportation. Now, it has a direct connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and with Pottsville and Philadelphia by three lines, all operated by the Reading Company. There is also a line to the Susquehanna, so that the City of Baltimore can be supplied, if desired.

As might be expected, the whole country is to some extent "in the woods." Mahonoy City is still there; although its population already exceeds 3,000—a pretty good growth for less than four years. The streets are spacious, and laid out with due regularity; still it is the easiest thing in the world on its principal avenues to "mount the stump," if one has a wish to harangue the multitude.

Excepting Scranton, perhaps, I have seen in no other part of the coal region a more rapid and apparently healthy growth than here. Of course, as at Carbondale, Pittston, &c., the limit of size and population will be reached before many years, only one of the many boroughs yet visited having more than 10,000 inhabitants. But churches and private houses are arising on every hand; a new machine-shop is nearly completed, and the principal thoroughfare is hastening to assume that chrysalis condition indicated by wooden sidewalks.

This morning Mr. G. W. Cole, proprietor of the Tunnel Hill Colliery, drove me out to see a number of the works in this valley. Mr. Cole has been an operator all his life, and now "paddles his own canoe," being mixed up in neither a partnership nor a corporation; and I may here observe that comparatively few mines in this basin are owned by joint stock companies.

His mine is situated on the north dip of South or Broad Mountain, being worked above water-level by a drift, from which gangways and shutes extend in various directions, after reaching the veins. Two of these have already been reached and worked; his men are now in pursuit of the third. I noticed the roof as being the best that had come under my observation in any of the coal-fields; it consists of a hard sand-stone for the most part. The floor or foot-wall is also unusually hard, consisting of a rock containing a small proportion of iron—not enough, however, to make mining for it profitable. Operations began there in June, 1864, and coal was mined last March. With a force of about 150 employes, the mine now produces nearly 2,000 tons per week; the coal is shipped to Philadelphia.

Aside from the general appearance of the works, Mr. Cole has introduced a superior method of ventilating his mine, namely, by a large fan, which is driven by a steam engine above ground, and working so as, by producing a vacuum, to create a good circulation through all parts of the concern. The miners' houses on this property, (about twenty blocks,) are much superior in style and accommodations to the common run.

Two miles down the valley is the St. Nicholas mine, belonging to a coal company of that name, (a Philadelphia interest,) with Mr. John Donelson as President, and Mr. E. A. Denniston as Superintendent. Mining operations are there carried on from the opposite or north slope, and by three adits or drifts, all worked above water level. One which has been three years in operation is now pushed 1,200 yards into the hill, passing along its face in the direction of the vein. The men are also at work in the Skidmore vein. The works are very substantial, and the miners' houses a good deal above the average. A hoisting apparatus is there in use, by means of which the loaded car, on coming out of the mine, is hoisted to a height of ninety feet in little over a minute. Number of employes, about 250; quantity of coal taken out, between 9,000 and 10,000 tons per month.

Further down the valley the following companies or individuals are at work: The Suffolk Coal Company (a Boston interest); Althouse & Focht, the Gilberton Coal Company, Beaty & Garretson, the Preston Improvement Company, the New Boston Coal Company. Besides these, I learn, there are sixteen collieries, owned by various individuals, all first-class, and employing in the average 125 men each, who produce probably 150 tons per day. All the coal is shipped to Philadelphia. Those mines are about working up to their full capacity.

In this place the Mohonoy City Colliery is at the head of one of the principal streets. It belongs to Messrs. Hill & Harris, who work three veins, taking out, with a force of 160 employes, 1,600 tons per week. With better transportation facilities the capacity of the mine could be readily increased to 2,500 tons per week. The principal adit has been pushed in the direction of the vein nearly 700 yards.

Other collieries above those works are Messrs. J. & E. Silliman's, Rathburn & Co's, the Lawton Coal Company's, Bowman, Focht & Co., and Shoemaker & Co. The Lawton, the Bowman, and the Shoemaker mines ship their coal to New-York by the Quakake Valley Railroad, the others to Philadelphia. W. W.

THE STATE CANVAS.

Mr. Robinson's Letter of Acceptance.

ALBANY, Oct. 14.

Hon. James M. Humphrey, Chairman of the Democratic State Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 9th inst., informing me that statements have been made in relation to my nomination, calculated to do injustice to me, and to weaken the friends of President Johnson's reconstruction policy, and asking me to state publicly my views upon the matters referred to. I shall cheerfully comply with your request.

There were no more sincere believers in the principles of the Democratic party, than those members of it who resolved to oppose the extension of slavery into free territory. In taking their position upon that question, which was paramount to all others, they took care to avow their continued adherence to those principles. In their convention held in 1856, and presided over by the gallant and lamented Wadsworth, they passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That as it respects other questions of national or State policy, though the administration and the Cincinnati Convention have made them to be swallowed up in this one question of slavery extension, yet we are none the less attached to all Democratic principles and measures, and none the less ready to labor for them on all necessary occasions.

I was a member of that convention. It was composed of earnest Democrats, who meant what they said. They knew that upon the "one question of slavery extension" they were to act with men like Mr. Thurlow Weed and his immediate friends, from whom they differed radically upon most other questions of government, and especially upon these of finance, public economy, and legislative purity. They, therefore, guarded against any surrender of their cherished principles. They went into the Republican organization upon the "one question." They have seen their object fully accomplished and much more besides. Not only slavery extension, but slavery itself, is virtually at an end in this country. The organization formed to resist it must, therefore, inevitably dissolve. It has no longer any principle to stand upon; and a party without fixed principles becomes a mere football for political gamblers.

How then are the Democrats who belonged to that organization to act. I cannot speak for others, but for myself. I shall adhere to the same principles which, in 1856, we refused to surrender. In no period of our national history have they been more imperatively demanded than now. Among them are "equal and exact justice to all men; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none. The support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts, and sacred preservation of the public faith; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason."

It would be easy but useless now to arraign the administration which had the conduct of the war, and show wherein, under the plea of necessity, it overrode the constitution and violated these principles. Equally useless is it to assail those who were opposed to its policy and denounced its arbitrary measures, and the plundering of the public treasury by its adherents. There were some bad men in both parties. The plunderers in one undoubtedly outnumbered the rebel sympathizers in the other. We can now leave them all to their fate. The popular masses of both parties were honest, loyal and patriotic. Thanks to these, to the brave armies which they raised, to the illustrious officers who led them, to an honest and incorruptible President, and above all to an overruling Providence, the war has been brought to a close, and the country delivered from the perils which surrounded it.

New questions now arise of the most serious character, affecting the interests of every citizen. These questions are no longer how to raise armies, when to fight battles, and in what mode "grim-visaged war" can produce the greatest amount of destruction and devastation. On the contrary, they are how can we best build up the waste places of our common country; how turn the swords into plow-shares; how restore all the States to their just rights; how cement again the ties of brotherhood between North and South; how treat the emancipated slaves; how bear the tremendous burdens which the war has placed upon our shoulders; how pay our debts and preserve sacredly the public faith; how reform the currency and reduce the prices of the necessaries of life; how introduce the greatest economy in public expenses to the end that labor may be lightly burdened; how guard against secret corruption, more dangerous than open rebellion; and, finally, how to adjust the taxes, which weigh so heavily upon us, in accordance with equal and exact justice. No man of common sense will suppose that these questions can be satisfactorily solved by mere partisan clamor or by keeping alive the prejudices, the passions, and party animosities engendered during the last four years of excitement and strife. They require a more elevated statesmanship, capable of forgetting the things that are behind, and grasping and dealing with the facts of the present.

Mr. Jefferson, after announcing the principles before referred to which governed the Democratic party in its best days, said of them: "They should be the creed of our political faith, the text of civil instruction, the touchstone by which to try the service of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error and alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." The present appears to me to be a most auspicious time for all good men who believe in those principles to unite for their support, regardless of recent divisions. The condition of the country requires it, President Johnson, who was trained in that school, adheres firmly to its doctrines. His policy of restoration is in strict accordance with them. Judging from his past career, and the admirable manner in which he has thus far borne himself in his great office under the difficulties which have surrounded him, we have reason to believe that his action upon the grave financial and other questions before us will be equally satisfactory. The speech of Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, just received, is a gratifying indication in the same direction.

For many years to come the subject of taxation will be a very serious one, and I fully agree with the resolution of the convention "that all constitutional and legal means should be taken to compel the whole property of the country, real and personal, to share in the public burdens, believing that equality of taxation is not only equity but also the soundest possible basis of public credit." The greatest burden of local taxation arises from our war debts. These amount in the aggregate of State, town, county and city bonds in this State probably to over $100,000,000. The amount of capital invested and to be invested in national securities will be between three and four thousand millions of dollars, all exempt from taxation. The whole taxation to pay principal and interest of local debts created solely for the National Government is therefore thrown upon the other property of the State. The injustice of this is gross and palpable. It can be and should be remedied, and there are modes in which it may be done without the slightest breach of public faith. Congress has power to assume these war debts as part of the debt of the nation, and thus relieve the localities. It has also full power to tax the income from the government bonds to any extent that it may deem necessary and proper.

The whole platform of the convention I regard as sound in principle, and admirable in tone and spirit. It is a decided step toward the reëstablishment of the principles of the Democracy in the days of its power and glory—a step upon "the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety." If the Democratic party continues onward in that direction I shall go with it; if not, I shall go with any party that does. I have no hope, however, of finding any such action by a party led, controlled and used by Mr. Thurlow Weed. I allude to that individual by name, because it is claimed by his friends, and fully understood, that he controlled the Syracuse Convention, and the question is presented whether the government of the State shall be in effect placed in his hands. Those who are aware of his notorious lobby operations, and the manner in which he has enriched himself whilst the country was bleeding at every pore, can judge of the propriety of clothing him with all power.

In regard to my own nomination I did regret it extremely. During the war I was willing to serve wherever the people choose to place me. I have held the office of Comptroller through four years at a sacrifice of personal interests greater than I could well afford in a time of peace. It was my determination, often and freely expressed, if either party tendered me a nomination this year to decline it. But when I read the patriotic resolutions of your convention, and found the distinguished names upon the ticket, and among them that of Gen. Slocum, whose blood had flowed freely upon the first great battle-field of the war, who had continued in service till its close, had been a prominent leader in one of the grandest campaigns ever known, and achieved a fame of which his State will have reason to be proud so long as her history endures; when I found also upon the ticket the name of Gen. Patrick, a veteran soldier of three wars, whose head has grown gray in service under his country's flag, and who is a model of all that is chivalrous in a soldier, pure and honest in a citizen, and estimable in a sincere Christian gentleman; and when I found these men, to whom we owe all honor and gratitude, assailed with the most intense bitterness of partisan malignity, I determined not to decline the nomination, but to stand or fall with them. The decision is with the people, and I shall cheerfully accept it, whatever it may be.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LUCIUS ROBINSON.

Another Charge Against Gen. Slocum.

COTTON AND WHISKY.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 10, 1865.

I have read the letters of your Vicksburgh correspondent describing the great cotton fraud in which Gen. Slocum's name makes such a very sorry figure, and I must confess to a great deal of surprise, not at the story—because I was at Vicksburgh when the facts narrated in the letters occurred, and I know the narrative to be true—but at the circumstance of such a stupendous fraud having so long escaped public notice. It was no worse, however, than a certain whisky operation, of which I have good reason to know the particulars, and which, like the cotton business, was notorious in the locality in which it was carried on.

In August or September, while Gen. Slocum was in command at Vicksburgh, that eminent patriot gave a permit for two steamboats to load with whisky and proceed up the Yazoo to trade with the rebels for cotton. Whisky was then as much contraband as quinine; and as the rebels were very thirsty, it was said that they would gladly exchange a bale of cotton for a barrel of the spirits, even when they would not sell their cotton at all for any less attractive commodity. The expedition sailed, much to the disgust of other cotton buyers, who could not obtain the privilege of sending vessels even without the whisky. The boats were detained up the Yazoo for a long time, and it was reported that the enemy had helped themselves to the liquor, and then burned the vessels. This, however, proved not to be the case. The expedition finally returned with a large quantity of the fibre.

In the meantime Maj.-Gen. Dana had arrived at Vicksburgh on a general inspection. The disappointed cotton buyers reported the whole affair to him, and he probably gave an account of it to the War Department in his official report. At any rate Slocum was superseded, and when the whisky men arrived at Vicksburgh with their cotton they found Gen. Dana in command. He at once ordered the boats and their cargoes to be seized, and what finally became of them I do not know. I have understood that Gen. Slocum endeavored to excuse himself by alleging that the parties to whom he gave the permit had been in the government employ, and he wished to remunerate them for important services, but that the quantity of whisky taken by them was more than he had authorized. However this may be, as the permit was extremely valuable, and as no one else could obtain it, there is no reason to be surprised that the people should have talked a good deal about it.

When I read the nomination of Slocum, I told some friends who were by that the Democrats had caught a Tartar whom they would be glad to let go before the election, but I did not think they would have found out their mistake so soon. Being a Democrat myself, I was disgusted that they should have taken up a renegade Republican, and I shed no tears now that the party has come to grief.

A COTTON BUYER.

GEN. SHERMAN.

An Interesting Letter.

Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson, of this city, contributes to Scribner's monthly *Hours at Home*, an admirable and spirited sketch of Maj.-Gen. Sherman. He says:

During the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Gen. Sherman was openly denounced as heartless and cruel in his measures toward rebel non-combatants, and in his proscription of civilians as a "nuisance." A clergyman of New-York sent the General a copy of a sermon of Thanksgiving for his victories, and a vindication of his policy, accompanied with the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.

MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN: I have the honor to submit my report of your illustrious campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. I trust it will satisfy you that one civilian within your lines, in May last, did not prove himself an unmitigated "nuisance," and that neither he nor his report will be remanded to the nearest Provost-Marshal. In the service of the Christian and Sanitary Commission, I ministered to your wounded and dying on the field of Resaca, for which our party received the thanks of Maj.-Gen. Schofield. Such is my appreciation of your services, General, that I pray God daily for your prosperity and success.

With high regard, &c.

The reply of the General is not only a complete defence of his stringent orders—which his correspondent had justified—but makes incidentally so beautiful a revelation of his intellectual and moral character, his quickness, his firmness, his breadth of view, his patriotism and philanthropy, his gentleness, his patience and his piety withal, that we make no apology for printing it without his consent, omitting only a few lines of a strictly personal character.

GAYLORSVILLE, ALA., Oct. 21, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter of Oct. 3, and acknowledge the hit. . . . I can with safety devote to you a part of my midnight's labor. When the soldier sleeps, the General is watchful; and such are my habits. And if, as you say, you spent some time in my camps, I beg you to bear testimony to a fact never noticed—that in my camps the soldier sleeps quietly and undisturbed by long-rolls or false alarms. This is not accident, but a truth for which I feel sure all soldiers will give me credit. As you say, I am not the heartless boor I am often represented. I rarely see my children, but were you to behold them watching for my expected coming, and rush to me with arms all love, you would not say that I was heartless. Again, when the final day of reckoning comes, I will risk a comparison with more professing men for examples of acts of charity when the left hand knoweth not what the right hand gives. But when my mind is intent on a purpose, it is jealous of all clogs and obstructions. How many of our plans have been defeated, how many lives lost, because our columns have been clogged with useless baggage and civilians! Go to our camps and towns, as you say you have done, and if the commander thinks of destroying our enemy, or is engaged in answering complaints of women, cotton and trade speculators, of citizens who study to use the cover of an army to buy cheap commodities, and answer, on your conscience, if I am not right, as a rule, to declare citizens about an army a "nuisance." The rule is right, and is proved by the exceptions. Let every thought of the mind, every feeling of the heart, every movement of a human muscle, be directed to one sole object—successful war and consequent peace—and you know the ideal I aim at. All ideals are dreams, but they form the directions of real results; and the closer they can be followed the better.

But I trust you will do this noble army justice. Who can know the daily toils, the dangers, the hopes and fears of this vast army? I know them, and all here know them; and the time will come when they will return to their homes and be the living witnesses of the acts of their fellows and leaders. For my reward, I trust to them; and still more in my confidence that God will not permit this fair land and this brave people to subside into the anarchy and despotism that Jeff. Davis has cut out for them. I have this faith as clear and distinct as you see the sacrifices of God's own Son in your mental vision, to secure to us immortal rewards.

You may assure your congregation that this army fights that they may sleep in peace, and enjoy the protection of a civilized government. Yours,

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

WHY MR. SEYMOUR DID NOT SPEAK IN ALBANY.—It is well known, that, in consequence of his failure to be made the Democratic nominee for United States Senator on a certain occasion, Prince John Van Buren entertains a feeling of the most uncompromising enmity to Horatio Seymour. This is sometimes expressed in very bitter remarks. A leading gentleman, a friend and adviser of Mr. Seymour, happened to be on a car a little while before the Albany meeting, when John was expounding his views of Horatio, in terms more emphatic than polite, and overheard his expressions. He at once wrote to Mr. Seymour, telling him the facts, and urging him, in self-respect, and as he valued his reputation, not to appear on the same platform with the Prince. Hence the absence of the Governor. By the way, will not Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Secretary of State, inform us what John Van Buren said to him on a certain occasion, concerning Horatio Seymour and other leaders of the Democratic party? John has repeated a portion of the conversation from the stump, and it thus becomes public property. Faithfully reported, it would make more interesting reading than John's best speech, or a volume of *Punch.*—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Adroit Flanking by Thieves and Ruffians—Complaint by Inspector James Leonard—Trainor's Dancing Academy—De Grushea—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON, BERGEN, AND M'MURRAY.

Of the even hundred complaints that were entered before the Commissioners on Wednesday, the most interesting was that of Inspector James Leonard, of the Police School of Instruction, against Patrolman John Volk, of the Sixteenth Precinct, alleging that on the evening of the 11th inst. the officer did not properly make a charge against a prisoner. The case solves a problem that has long puzzled the community, namely, the

SECRET OF THE FREQUENT ESCAPE OF RUFFIANS

from richly-merited punishment. Inspector Leonard witnessed an assault by a gang of Sixteenth Ward bullies upon a dumb man, and he aided Patrolman Volk in taking into custody the ruffian who had committed the assault. The prisoner's friends remonstrated; but the Inspector bade them not attempt to interfere; and after the arrest had been made he observed that the officer took the prisoner to the station-house with reluctance. Curiosity led Inspector Leonard to the West Twentieth-street Police-station on the morning of the 12th, and he then learned that the prisoner's gang, accompanying him to the station, had hastened to the Sergeant's desk and sprung a charge against the dumb man, and that the officer coolly stood by and held his peace, while the dumb man, having heard the charge against himself, wrote a counter-charge against his accusers. Here were cross-charges—precisely the state of affairs that the ruffians had sought to bring about—and no sooner had they made this point than they magnanimously withdrew their charge, saying that they did not wish to appear at court against a dumb man; while he, who had been brutally beaten, was thus constrained to withhold a charge against the ruffians, lest he should be committed, instead of the fellow that ought to have been punished summarily. In introducing the case to the notice of the Commissioners, Inspector Leonard intended to show them that this was one feature of the thieves' tactics, and he thought that Captains and Sergeants ought to exercise discretionary power; but the defendant in the case not responding to the summons, no opportunity was afforded him to enter upon the details of the occurrence. Patrolman John Volk sent in his resignation, rather than undertake any defence....An officer who did defend, and to some purpose, is William Webb, against whom appeared a

TEACHER OF DANCING AND DEPORTMENT,

Mr. John H. Trainor, of No. 107 West Thirty-fourth-street: and he made affidavit that between 1 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., Policeman Webb, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, entered Trainor's dancing school in full uniform, and there danced, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the deponent, until Officer Holman had been called, when, without cause, Webb seized Mr. Trainor by the collar and arrested and maltreated him. Mr. Acton—"Had you ever made an arrest, Mr. Trainor?" "No, sir." Acton—"Well, Webb had, and he got the best of it." Trainor—"The officer took me to Jefferson Market Court and made a false charge against me for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and upon that charge I was committed to prison and thrust away among a multitude whose deportment was not genteel." Many witnesses were introduced, and it was shown that the arrest was made on the sidewalk at the intersection of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street. Sergt. Hughes, the officer in charge of the Twenty-ninth-street Police-station on the morning of the 4th inst., testified that Mr. Trainor was very drunk when taken in by the officer, and that a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct having been preferred, he had been compelled to commit the prisoner to the cells. Officer Webb, in defence, denied that he had entered Trainor's place in a state of intoxication, but said that he went there to quell a disturbance, and Mr. Trainor pursued him to the sidewalk, where he was apprehended for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Mr. Trainor was about to demonstrate to the Board that this showing could not be true, when President Acton said: "You drink too much, Trainor; you were in liquor when you entered my office this morning, and you have been here all day in liquor." Mr. Trainor—"That is not so." Mr. Acton—"It is so, and Senator Manierre noticed it when you were in my office." Mr. Trainor departed in high dudgeon, and Patrolman Webb returned to his duties, not in any degree damaged by the trial....A remarkable trial was that of

OFFICER DE GRUSHEA.

Mrs. Susan Ann De Grushea, of No. 35 First-street, made affidavit, on the 11th inst., that about three years ago her husband, Officer Robert William De Grushea, of the City Hall force, stole a table-cloth from the Essex Market Police Court-rooms, and that about a year ago this officer appropriated to his own use two silver watches and a chain, which he had taken at a fire in Centre-street. Mrs. De Grushea appeared before the Commissioners with the table-cloth in hand, and said that at the time of the alleged theft her husband took it home and desired her to cut it, saying that he might as well have it as Capt. Steers. Mr. Acton—"How is it, Mrs. De Grushea, that you never made this complaint before?" Mrs. De Grushea—"He was my husband, and I desired to shield him." Mr. Jas. Steers, clerk of the Essex Market Police Court, testified that a peddler who had stolen the cloth in question had been arrested, and that the table-cloth had been stowed in a closet and stolen thence. Mr. Charles Pinckney, of No. 94 Allen-street, testified that Policeman De Grushea once offered to sell him a silver watch whose number had been erased. Mrs. De Grushea added that her husband scratched the number from this watch in her presence. Miss Berwanger, who had worked in Mrs. De Grushea's house, testified that Mrs. De Grushea told her at one time, that she had bought and paid $7 for the identical table-cloth which Mrs. De Grushea now produced in court. Mrs. De Grushea (to the witness)—"You are used to giving this kind of testimony." Mr. Acton checked Mrs. De Grushea, and thus a brewing difficulty was avoided. Officer De Grushea said that the charges were false, that he purchased the table-cloth and watches, and that the complaint had been trumped up by Mrs. De Grushea because she had failed to convict him of a heinous crime, and thus failed also to secure a divorce. It is possible that something further may be said touching this case next week.

MISCELLANEOUS TRIALS.

Mr. John J. Edwards, sign-painter, of No. 68 West Broadway, swore that he was grossly assaulted and abused by Patrolman Martin Cody, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, while he was crossing Dey-street at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 6th instant, and that when he went to the Liberty-street Police-station to enter complaint, Cody pursued him and made threats of violence in the event of complaint being preferred before the Police Commissioners. My wife, said Mr. Edwards, had crossed the street, and the officer had spoken rudely to her, whereupon I informed him that she was my wife, when he asked, "How do I know it's your wife?" and without further ceremony he clubbed me, and injured me so seriously that I have since been compelled to live on bread and milk. Mrs. Edwards, a well-spoken lady, corroborated her husband's statement, and added that when Mr. Edwards made it known that he intended to make complaint before the Commissioners the officer made a threat. Officer Cody—"A boy had told me that a man and woman stood fighting on a corner below, and I went to the corner and saw the complainant's wife and accosted her; she resented my remark, and the complainant interfered, saying that the woman was his wife; I pushed him aside, saying that I did not know whether it was his wife." Mr. Fay and Mr. John Fall corroborated the officer's statement, and swore that he merely pushed Mr. Edwards. It was shown that Officer Cody told Mr. and Mrs. Edwards that if they entered complaint before the Commissioners he would treat them differently on the next occasion. For this remark the Commissioners reprimanded Cody; but because they administered no further punishment, the complainants went away dissatisfied.

Mr. Charles M. Wemmell, of Williamsburgh, was arrested at about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 4th inst., by Patrolman Benjamin S. Codner, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and while unresistingly on the way to the station-house, he was clubbed by the officer. Mr. Wemmell testified as follows: "The officer having accused me of gross impropriety in the street, I called him a liar, and he thereupon clubbed me; I was walking along peaceably and quietly." Mr. Acton—"Of course you were; I never knew any man arrested that wasn't." Mr. Wemmell and his witnesses did not demur at the arrest; they complained of the clubbing. Officer Codner—"Ladies were standing at the intersection of First and South Seventh streets, and I told this complainant that in such a place, near the ferry, he should not expose himself; he made indecent remarks, and I arrested him; he summoned his friends, and I warned him that I would make him the first victim if there was any resistance." Mr. Acton examined Mr. Wemmell's head to ascertain whether he had been clubbed, and the bump of benevolence was found on the wrong side of the head. The Commissioners thought that Mr. Wemmell had indulged on the night of the arrest.

On the evening of the 4th inst., according to the affidavit of Mr. John O'Donnell, of No. 1 Bridge-street, Patrolman Timothy Ryan, of the First Precinct, "without any right or authority of law," entered the deponent's dwelling, seized him, clubbed him and dragged him to the New-street Station-house. O'Donnell was held in the station-house cells until the morning of the 5th instant and then taken to the Tombs, and Justice Hogan released him. Complaint withdrawn, and at once a cloud of witnesses vanished from Trial Chamber.

Mr. Augustus F. Hays, of New-Brunswick, N. J., having been severely injured on board a canal-boat, on the afternoon of the 23d of April last, summoned Patrolman Andrew Doyle, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and was taken by him in a coach to the New-York Hospital. On the way thither the coach was stopped, and the officer, according to Hays' affidavit, demanded his fare. He gave Doyle $4, and received only $1 in return. The hospital authorities declined to admit Mr. Hays, and thereupon the officer informed him that he must pay the whip $2 more to take him to Bellevue Hospital. He had only $1, and that he gave the officer. Mr. Hays imagined that the hackman and Doyle divided. Officer Doyle said that a boy (Hays) had lost a leg on board a canal-boat, and that he having been called upon as a policeman to take the lad to hospital, pressed an unwilling hackman into service; the hackman feared that the blood from the boy's leg might ruin the cushions of his coach, and he would not take the boy for a cent less than $3, and that when compelled again to go from the New-York Hospital to Bellevue, he declined to do so without additional pay. The officer told him, also, that he had received more than legal fare, when the hackman said: "I charge $2 50 for damaged cushions, and not for fare." Officer Doyle appears to have done his whole duty to the best of his ability.

The affidavit of Mr. Simon Simonson, of No. 36 Clarkson-street, driver of public cart No. 1,259, (licensed,) against Patrolman Jacob M. Aims, of the Third Precinct, is as follows: "At about 1 o'clock P. M. on the 10th inst. deponent had backed up his cart at the store of Messrs. Andrews & Bowers, in Warren-street, intending there to unload two heavy boxes, and the officer drove him thence without allowing him proper time for unloading." Capt. Greer appeared for the officer, and said that he kept four officers near the intersection of Warren and Church streets, and that, singularly, not one of the number knew anything concerning this case. Mr. Simonson said that he appeared merely to know his rights. Mr. Acton sustained the officer, saying that the rail-cars must not unnecessarily be detained in the street.

Fund for the Family of the Murdered Policeman, Thomas Walker.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 12, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to your appeal for Officer Walker's widow, I inclose $25 as one of the dwellers in the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Yours respectfully, ELIE CHARLIER.

E. P. D., and D. S. C., send $2 50 each. These sums, with Mr. Charlier's check, have been forwarded to Mr. McMurray, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police. The fund has reached the respectable sum of $1,800.

LAW REPORTS.

"Our American Cousin" Again in Court—Another Motion for an Injunction—The Defendants' Statement as to the Origin of this Drama—An Interesting History.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 21.

Before Justice Monell.

Laura Keene vs. John S. Clark and William Stuart.—The action above entitled was brought on again yesterday morning in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice Monell. It will be remembered that about weeks ago, the plaintiff made a motion, upon affidavits, to Justice Moncrief, of the same Court, to have the defendants permanently enjoined from further acting or performing the comic drama, entitled "Our American Cousin," at the Winter Garden Theatre, or elsewhere, on the ground that the manuscript copy thereof was the copy-righted property of the plaintiff, Laura Keene. The court, after a long argument, which was made at that time, denied the motion for an injunction, but without prejudice to the right of the plaintiff to renew the same on additional affidavits.

With this understanding the counsel for the plaintiff yesterday moved the cause on.

After some argument between counsel, the judge said, that inasmuch as he was sitting in the place of Justice Moncrief, who had heard the whole proofs and arguments thus far, he thought it better that he should not take up the case, and he would, therefore, postpone it until Monday, at which time Justice Moncrief would occupy the bench.

The complaint of Miss Keene has already been published at length in the TIMES. Below we give the defendants' answer thereto, which has just been served.

THE DEFENDANTS' ANSWER.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Laura Keene vs. John S. Clarke and Wm. Stewart, defendants.*—The defendants by Thomas Durpey, their attorney, for answer to the complaint of the above-named plaintiff, state:

1st. That as to the allegations in the complaint that on or about the 29th of September, 1858, one Tom Taylor, of London, England, as therein described, made and entered into a certain agreement with the plaintiff, by which, in consideration of a certain large sum of money to be paid by the plaintiff, he agreed to sell, assign and transfer to the plaintiff a certain comedy or dramatic composition called at various times "Our Cousin From the Backwoods," "Our Country Cousin," and "Our American Cousin," together with the manuscript thereof, and did as alleged in the said complaint, deliver the said manuscript thereof to the plaintiff and that the same has ever since remained and is now in the possession of the plaintiff; the defendants, having no knowledge or information other than is afforded by such allegation in the complaint, do not admit the same to be true, but on the contrary deny such allegation and every part and portion thereof.

2. That as to the allegation in the complaint, that on or about the 6th day of November, 1858, the plaintiff duly paid the consideration of such sale, and took and received from the said Tom Taylor, an assignment duly executed, assigning and transferring to the plaintiff the said comedy, and the manuscript thereto, and the rights of copyright thereof, and of the sole representation thereto, throughout the United States of America and the Canadas; the defendants having no knowledge or information other than is afforded by such complaint, do not admit the same to be true, but on the contrary, deny the same and every part thereof.

3. That as to the allegation that at the before-mentioned date of the alleged agreement and assignment, the said comedy or dramatic composition was an unpublished manuscript work, having never been acted or represented in public, nor printed nor published, and was the sole property of the said Tom Taylor, who was the author or literary proprietor thereof, the defendants deny that the said Tom Taylor was at the times and dates alleged, the author and literary proprietor of the said comedy and muscript.

4. That as to the allegation in the complaint, that from the time of the purchase down to the present time, the plaintiff has never at any time or in any way permitted the said comedy or dramatic composition to be published or circulated, or in any other manner dedicated to the public, the defendants deny such allegation and, on the contrary, assert that the same has been published and acted, and represented and dedicated to the public constantly and frequently at various theatres in various cities of the United States of America and elsewhere, during the period of five years at the least, before the date of the complaint in this action.

5. That the defendant, John S. Clarke, denies that he procured a copy of the said manuscript of the plaintiff from a surreptitious source; and further, that by means of secret communications and informations given to him by any of the actors of the plaintiff's theatre, produced the said play and caused it to be acted in Philadelphia or elsewhere, as alleged in the complaint. That it is true that the plaintiff brought a suit in the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, as alleged in the complaint, but he denies that such court rendered a decree establishing the right of the plaintiff against the defendants in such suit, or that the defendants in such suit paid damages for the violation of the right of the plaintiff, as the literary proprietor of such unpublished dramatic composition as alleged in the complaint, but asserts on the contrary that the said court decided that the plaintiff had no copyright in the said manuscript, and that it is true that a sum of $500 was paid by the then defendants, not as damages for any violation of the plaintiff's rights as alleged in the complaint, but as terms of compromise and arrangement for the future acting and representation of the play by the defendants as hereinafter now particularly mentioned. That it is true that the defendant, John S. Clarke, is now acting, and the defendant, Wm. Stuart, being the lessee of the Winter Garden Theatre, in the City of New-York, is now representing the drama of "Our American Cousin," as alleged in the complaint; but they deny that they are acting or representing such comedy from any manuscript of the plaintiff, or that they represented any play of which the plaintiff is the literary proprietor, or that they are violating any alleged right of the plaintiff, or that they are using or have used any copy of any manuscript of the said comedy, obtained from any surreptitious source, or in any manner as alleged in the complaint.

6. And for a further answer to the complaint, the defendants state: That Tom Taylor in the complaint named, is not, and was not the exclusive author of the said dramatic composition, as alleged in the said complaint, but that it was the joint production of one Joshua Lilsbee and the said Tom Taylor.

7. The defendants further state and aver that the said John Clarke and Wm. Wheatley are the sole and exclusive owners and literary proprietors of the manuscript of the said play and dramatic composition, being the identical manuscript from which the same is now being acted and represented at the Winter Garden Theatre, in the City of New-York, having an absolute right and legal title to the same as they are informed and believe, and having paid to the owner thereof a good and valuable consideration therefor, and that the said play or dramatic composition is now being acted and represented from such manuscript, and that the plaintiff has no title at law nor any right in equity or otherwise to the same, and that any alterations in the language of the said comedy, or any additions thereto, are not, and never were, the literary property of the plaintiff, nor constituted any part or portion of the manuscript of the said play alleged by the plaintiff to have been purchased by her.

8th. And for a further answer, the defendants say that the said John S. Clarke and William Wheatley paid to the plaintiff the sum of $500, in or about the month of January, 1859, in consideration that they should have the right and license, without restriction or limitation, to act and represent the said play for the future, as they had acted and represented the same at their theatre in Philadelphia, in 1858; and that the plaintiff then accepted and received the said sum of $500 upon the said terms, and then expressly agreed that the defendants, John S. Clarke and Wm. Wheatley, should represent and act the said play without restriction and limitation on the part of the plaintiff, in any part of the United States or elsewhere. And that the said play is now being acted at the said Winter Garden Theatre, precisely as the same was heretofore acted at the theatre of defendants, Clarke and Wheatley, in Philadelphia.

Therefore the defendants demand judgment, that the complaint of the plaintiff may be dismissed, with costs, or for other or further relief, as to the Court may seem just.

THOS. DUNPHY, Defendant's Attorney.
EDWIN JAMES, of Counsel.

This answer is verified by both of the defendants in the usual manner.

The following affidavit of John S. Clarke, one of the defendants, is made for the purpose of resisting the motion for the new attempt to obtain an injunction to restrain the playing of "Our American Cousin." As will be seen, Clarke has introduced into his affidavit the testimony of Mrs. Martha Chapman, widow of Joshua Silsbee. It is claimed that the latter acted in company with Tom Taylor, in originating and preparing the drama in question. It is the defendants' side of the story, but as the plaintiff's side has already been published in our law reports, we deem it fair to publish this:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN S. CLARKE.

City and County of New-York, s. s.: John S. Clarke, one of the defendants in this action, being sworn, says that the following is a true copy of the affidavit of Mrs. Martha Chapman, which was made in the Circuit Court of the United States at Philadelphia, on the 27th day of November, 1858, in the case of Laura Keene *vs.* Wm. Wheatley and J. S. Clarke:

"*Martha Chapman*, being sworn, says: I am the wife of Wm. Chapman, and was formerly married to Joshua Silsbee, who died in San Francisco, in California, on the 23d of December, 1855; I accompanied Mr. Silsbee on his professional tour to England in the year 1852; during that year we were in London, and my late husband was engaged at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, in that city; the engagement was brought unexpectedly to a close by the arrival of Madame Celeste, and Mr. Webster, the manager, in remunerating my late husband for the loss occasioned him by the abrupt termination of his engagement, delivered to him the manuscript of the piece "Our American Cousin" in part satisfaction therefor; and to the best of my recollection the sum stated was £30 as the price paid by Webster to Taylor for said piece; I think that was the sum, but I may be in error on that point. Mr. Silsbee replied that the piece was already half his own, but the matter having been in other respects satisfactorily adjusted, the said manuscript was delivered by Mr. Webster, and received by Mr. Silsbee in part settlement as aforesaid. The title was then "Our American Cousin."

It is stated upon the original manuscript received by Mr. Silsbee, and by him brought to this country, and upon an additional leaf it is written in the handwriting of the said Joshua Silsbee, as follows: "'Our American Cousin,' a comic drama, in two acts; property of Joshua Silsbee. London, 1852."

The whole of the original just transcribed is in the handwriting of Silsbee; upon the second half of the same sheet of paper is set out also in said Silsbee's handwriting, the original cast of characters at the Theatre Royal Adelphi, London, 1852. The original manuscript of the piece and of said leaf can be produced in court. At the death of Mr. Silsbee in 1855, the said piece become the property of this deponent, with the rest of her late husband's personal estate, under the provisions of his will, duly executed and proved. Deponent recently effected an arrangement with Messrs. Wheatley and Clark, defendants, by which, for a sufficient and valuable consideration to her, by them paid, she has accorded to them the full right and liberty to perform the said piece, and their performance thereof at their Arch-street Theatre is with her full assent and approval. The deponent further says that she is the owner of the said dramatic composition, (subject to the said license so granted by her,) and that she has not authorized or permitted Thomas Taylor to sell or dispose of said play or any copy thereof. If the said Thomas Taylor has made any copy thereof, or has made any such sale, it has been wholly unauthorized and unlawful. The piece was written for Mr. Silsbee; he furnishing the sayings and peculiarities of the Yankee character for it, and the two gentlemen composed it together, as is frequently the case in French Dramatic compositions, where three or more authors take part in the preparation of the "Vaudeville." The interest of Taylor in it was purchased by Mr. Webster and the latter transferred it to Mr. Silsbee; so that he—(Silsbee) was the sole owner of the piece, and so continued up to the time of his death. It was put up for rehearsal or cast, and perhaps played by Silsbee in California prior to his death, but on the last point I speak from impression only and not with certainty. Upon the manuscript list of the dramatic pieces belonging to him, written by Mr. Silsbee, the said piece is entered as 'Our American Cousin.' Deponent has never authorized any change of its title.

MARTHA CHAPMAN."

This affidavit of defendant Clarke was sworn to yesterday, and is made for the purpose of giving, as the counsel for defendants insist, a full and clear history of the origin and present ownership of the drama in question. The questions involved will doubtless be fully argued on Monday.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 21.

By Justice Ingraham.

Frank Wright *vs.* Theodore Besson.—There is no defence to the notes set up in the answer. The only defence is to the claim for goods sold. The plaintiff may have an order directing the payment of the amount due on the two notes. In regard to the balance, there is one issue as to the time of payment. S. H. Foster et. al. *vs.* Albert Granger et. al.—Motion granted. F. Goldman et. al. *vs.* Chas. Rehfeld—Motion granted on defendant stipulating not to sue. H. Ammedown et. al. *vs.* Elisha Bloomer—Memoranda for counsel. A. F. Dowe *vs.* W. R. Martin et. al.—Motion granted. Stewart *vs.* Smith Barker et. al.—Motion granted with costs.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling

CASE 31.

In this case, (*Cody* vs. *Kappen*,) counsel for the defendant moved to have the papers sent to the General Sessions. The defendant was charged with larceny. Counsel said his client was a gentleman well known in this city, and the defence was of a peculiar nature. They held that the case was a conspiracy; the charge was a wholesale fraud, and defendant was the last man in the world who could be guilty of a crime. It so happened, that complainant and defendant were rival suitors for the same lady's hand, and this, counsel alleged, was the occasion of the conspiracy.

Judge Kelly—If both parties are satisfied that the case should go to the General Sessions, we will so dispose of it.

Counsel—I have not consulted the other side.

Judge Kelly—Get their consent.

Counsel—Rather than be tried here, I'll forfeit the bond.

Judge Kelly—Then we will issue an attachment, and bring your client here.

Later in the day, counsel for the prosecution appeared and asked for the case to be sent to the General Sessions. The papers were so disposed of.

THE M'CREADY CASE AGAIN.

A motion was to have been made to send the case to the General Sessions, but instead of that Mr. Graham moved to set aside the decision made last Tuesday by the court, that it had no power to remit papers back to the committing magistrate. Mr. Graham's reasons for making this application were that the decision had been rendered by a mistake before the arguments of counsel had been finished. That after their argument closed on Saturday, Mr. McKeon submitted some written points which by mistake he did not see, and was entitled to make a reply. Mr. Graham cited quite a number of cases from 1849 up to 1865, in which papers had been remitted by the General Sessions, to Magistrates after indictments had been found. The case of Hefferon, in which the Recorder refused to send the papers back, was an isolated one. Mr. Graham also held that the papers were improperly before the court. Defendant had asked an examination and it had been denied to her. He said there would be no trouble about the case if the papers were sent back to the Magistrate. If the Justice should refuse to set a day for the hearing, then he could be proceeded against by impeachment and indictment. The court took the papers and reserved their decision.

A STEAMBOAT THIEF.

Charles Williams was charged with stealing a valise containing clothing worth $15, the property of Chas. D. Bodine, from the steamboat *Daniel Drew*. The valise was left in front of the Captain's office, and after it was taken the prisoner was caught attempting to get ashore with it. His excuse was that some one had stolen his valise, and he found this valise in its place, and was hunting up the owner when caught. That defence did not take. Guilty; Penitentiary three months.

ANOTHER BAD DEFENCE.

Wm. Frame, a returned soldier, was charged with the larceny of a shirt. It was stolen from the doorway of the store. Two witnesses testified to chasing prisoner and seeing him throw away the shirt. A witness for the defence said he stood at the corner with prisoner when the thief came up and gave him the shirt and told him to run. He did take it and ran, and was caught.

Guilty—Penitentiary four months.

GETTING INTO TROUBLE.

Wm. Murphy, a soldier attached to the Sixth Cavalry, pleaded guilty to assaulting Henry Gilbert. Wm. Murphy, a brother soldier, stole a book from the stand of Mr. Gilbert. When he caught him the other struck him and tried to rescue him. Both were remanded.

LARCENIES AND ASSAULTS.

Wm. Morveil lodged one night in a hotel and walked off next morning with a blanket worth $4. Penitentiary two months....James Flynn met an old employer whom he had robbed some time before, and while taking a glass of beer the prisoner disfigured his face with a decanter. Penitentiary three months.

John Galliger, grocer, and his clerk John Raymond, assaulted John O'Mally with a pitcher. They had a dispute about the settlement of a bill. The grocer was fined $25 and his clerk $5....John Decoy, chief cook in a French restaurant, was caught pilfering wine from his employer and was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 21, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	106⅞	200	Erie Railroad......	86¼
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		700	do............	86
	Ex-Nov. Coup..	103¼	3500	do............	86⅛
5,000	do............	103⅜	100	do..........s10	86
7,000	do......2d call	103	2000	do............	85½
1,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do............	85⅞
	First Series....	97¾	200	do..........b10	85½
12,000	do............	97½	500	do..........s30	85½
30,000	do...Sec. Ser.	97⅛	100	Erie R. Pref.......	82
1,500	do. Third Ser.	97	100	do..........s10	82
38,000	U.S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		150	Hud. Riv. R.......	105
	New issue......	97¾	100	do..2d call.b10	105
10,000	Tenn. 6s.........	83	100	do.........b10	104¾
3,000	Viirgnia 6s......	70½	200	Ill. Cen. R.........	132
2,000	Missouri 6s......	74½	100	do..........s60	131
10,000	do.........b30	76	300	do............	131½
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer...	26½	100	do..........s60	130½
10,000	do............	26⅞	20	do......2d call	130
1,000	N.Y. C. 7s, '76......	100	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pr...	62
10,000	M.&Mo.L.G.Bs..	43	200	do............	62⅛
10,000	P.,Ft.W.&C.3d..	85	200	Reading R.........	113
2,000	At. & G.W.1st M.		600	do..........b15	113
	Ohio Division..	96	1200	do............	112¾
40	Bank of Commerce	108	200	do..........b10	112⅞
10	Grocers' Bank......	115	500	do............	112⅞
500	Canton Co.........c	39½	2000	do..........b10	113
500	do......2d call	39⅝	1500	do......2d call	112¾
200	do............	39¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.......	112
200	do............	39½	20	Mich. S. & N. I.....	70
100	Cen. Coal Co.......	48	500	do............	68½
100	do............	47½	1000	do............	68½
300	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	40¼	1500	do............	68⅛
200	do............	40½	4000	do............	68
100	do............	40¾	200	do......2d call	68⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.b10	48½	100	do..........b10	68¼
100	do............	48¼	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R...	72
100	do..........b10	48½	500	do............	72½
200	do..........b30	48¾	2000	do............	72⅛
100	do......2d call	48	200	do............	72⅝
300	Mar. M. Co........	11	500	do............	72¾
100	do............	10¾	200	do....2d call	72¾
10	West. Union Tel...	70	200	do............	72⅞
400	N. Y. Cen. R.......	94¾	400	Cleve. & Tol.	100
100	do............	94⅝	200	Chi. & R. I.........	105½
200	do............	94⅛	100	do..........s10	105½
100	do..........b30	94¾	200	do............	105¾
100	do............	94⅝	150	do............	106
500	do............	94¼	400	do..........b30	106½
200	do..........s60	94	100	do..........b30	106⅛
200	do..........s60	93¾	100	Mil. & P.du C.R.b10	57½
200	do......2d call	94¼	400	do............	57
100	do............	94½	400	P.,F.W.&C..........	96
200	do............	94	500	do............	95½
100	do..........s60	93½	600	do............	95¾
100	do..........s30	93½	300	do............	95⅞
50	Chi. & N. W.	30	200	do..........b10	96
800	do............	29¾	100	Alt. & T. H.	35
200	do............	29⅝	50	Macon & W. R.....	45

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

800	N. Y. Cen. R.......	95⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R..........	130⅜
100	do..........c	95	1600	Cleve. & Pitts....	74
100	do............	95¼	4100	do............	73¾
100	do..........b4	95¼	200	do..........s3	74
100	do............	95⅛	500	do..........c	73⅞
200	do..........s10	95¾	500	do..........c	73¾
100	Erie Railroad.....	86⅝	200	do............	73⅝
700	do............	86	200	do..........c	72⅝
300	do..........c	86	300	Cleve. & Tol	100⅝
2500	do............	85⅞	100	Chic. & R. I	106
300	do..........b4	86	100	do..........c	105⅞
200	do..........s3	85⅞	200	do..........b3	106
200	do..........c	85⅞	600	Chi. & N. W.	29½
1000	do............	85¾	100	do..........b3	29¾
500	do..........c	85¾	100	do..........b3	29½
1000	do............	85⅝	200	do............	29⅝
200	do..........c	85⅝	300	Ch. & N. W. Pr	62½
900	do............	85⅝	400	do............	62⅛
1000	Reading R.....b10	113	200	do............	62⅝
1400	do..........b3	113	100	do..........c	62¼
200	do............	112⅞	100	do..........c	62⅝
400	do............	113	200	do............	62⅝
500	do..........c	113	100	P., Ft. W. & C	96½
400	do............	113¼	150	do............	96
100	do..........s3	113¼	200	do..........c	96
300	Mich. S. & N. I....c	68	200	do..........b3	96⅛
200	do............	68	100	do..........s3	96
400	do............	68⅛	800	Mil. & P. Du C.	55
500	do..........c	68⅛	100	do............	55⅛
700	do............	68¼	$15,000	O. & M. Cer..	26¾
100	do..........b3	68¼	20,000	do............	26⅝
600	do............	68¼	10,000	do..........s3	26½
100	do..........b10	68⅝	50,000	do..........b10	26⅜
100	do..........s3	68¼	100	Cum. Coal	41
300	Cen. Coal Co....s3	47	50	Canton Co	39
100	do............	46	100	Quick. Min. Co....	48
100	do..........s3	45¾			

OPEN BOARD—9½ A. M.

300	New-York Cen....	94¾	300	Chic. & R. I....b3	106⅞
100	do..........c	94⅝	100	do..........s3	106⅛
400	do..........c	94¾	200	do............	106⅝
100	do..........b10	94¾	400	do............	106¼
100	do..........b15	95	200	do..........s3	106¼
200	Erie Railway....b4	86½	100	P., F. W. & C....s3	96⅝
200	do............	86½	200	do..........s3	96⅛
200	do..........s3	86⅝	200	Cleve. & Pitts	73⅛
1200	do..........b3	86½	3400	do............	73
300	do..........b4	86⅝	2900	do............	73
200	do..........s3	86⅜	600	do..........s3	72⅞
400	do..........s3	86¼	800	Chi. & N. W. Pr	62⅛
1200	do..........c	86⅝	100	do..........s3	62⅝
500	do............	86⅜	100	do..........b4	62⅜
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	69¼	300	do............	62⅜
100	do..........s3	69¼	$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	26¼
300	do..........b3	69½	10,000	do............	26⅜
200	do............	69⅝	200	Quick. Min. Co...s3	48
1500	do............	69⅝	800	do............	48
100	do..........s3	69⅝	400	do..........b10	48⅛
100	do..........s3	69⅛	200	Hudson R R....b10	105¼
200	do..........b3	69⅝	800	Reading R......b3	113⅝
300	do..........c	69⅛	200	do..........c	113½
100	do..........c	69⅞	200	do..........c	113⅝
100	T. H. & A. R....b30	36½			

SATURDAY, Oct. 21—P. M.

The market for money at the close of the week though still very active, was less difficult to borrowers than on Thursday and Friday. Some of the Banks were disposed to lend at call at 7 ℔ cent., and one or more of the Savings Banks were in the Street to place their balances on Government Securities at the same rate. The price of Gold was weak at 146@145⅞ ℔ cent., and Exchange, after the sailing of Saturday's steamers, was weaker by ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. on London, owing to the free offering of merchant bills on England, drawn against Cotton and a good supply of Bank bills from New-Orleans. The former were done at 108⅛@108¼ ℔ cent.; the latter at 109@109½ ℔ cent. The export of Specie of all descriptions by the day's steamers amounted to $264,229, making for the week $449,229.

The Stock Exchange was steadier than on Friday for the 7-30 ℔ cent. Currency Loans of the United States, but a fraction weaker on the Gold-bearing Stocks. The Railway speculation acted at the first Board as though a general and severe stringency was again look for in the Money Market, but at a later hour there was a demand for Stocks for cash at the going rates, and on Broad-street, prices at 2 o'clock showed an improvement. Only one session of the Boards was held, as usual on Saturday, so that our latest quotations are made up from the Street bidding at 3 o'clock. Gold recovered to 146⅛ ℔ cent.

	Fri.	Satur.		Fri.	Satur.
U. S. 10-40s	93	93	Northwest	29⅞	29¼
U. S. 5-20s	103⅛	103⅛	N. West Pref	62⅝	62⅝
U. S. 7-30s	97¼	97¼	Rock Island	106¼	106
N. Y. Central	94⅞	95⅛	Fort Wayne	96⅝	96
Erie	86⅝	85⅞	Cumb'land Coal	40¼	41
Hudson	104½	105	Quicksilver	48	48
Reading	113⅜	113¼	Mariposa	11	11
Mich. Southern	69⅞	69⅜	Canton	39¾	39½
Illinois Central	132¼	130½	Ohio Certificates	26⅜	26⅜
Pittsburgh	73⅝	73⅜	American Gold	146⅞	146⅜

The receipts of Cotton at New-York for the week amount to 29,085 bales. The stock of Cotton at New-Orleans has gone up to 118,000 bales.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Hanover	108
Manhattan	127	Irving	108
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	116
Mechanics'	112	People's	110
America	130	Grocers'	115
City	175	Market	110
Phenix	96	Shoe and Leather	100
North River	120	Corn Exchange	100
Commerce	106	St. Nicholas	99
Broadway	200	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	116	Import'rs' & Traders'	96
Pacific	150	N.Y. National Exc. Bk	120
Chatham	130	Central National	106
Bank of the Republic	108	Fourth National	95⅜
Bank of N. America	107	Ninth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	92	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	91	Pitts., Ft.W.& C. 3d M.	85
Buf. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94½	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con.	86
Mich. C.new, 1sts, 8's, '82	110	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts.	111	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	49
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	90	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
N. Ind. Gosh. Line '68	92	Chi. & Alton 1st mort.	96
Mich. S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ℔ c.	97	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., 1875	106	Peninsula R. R. Bonds	60
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	75	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	73	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80		

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

To Our Subscribers.

We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS.

List of Union Meetings in the State of New-York.

MONDAY, OCT. 23.

BUFFALO—Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
HORSEHEADS—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
NEWARK VALLEY—Gen. B. F. BRUCE.
JORDAN—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ONEIDA—PATRICK CORBETT.
PLATTSBURGH—Hon. MARTIN J. TOWNSEND, GEO. L. MAYNARD.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

DUNKIRK—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
OWEGO—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
WARSAW—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
PENN YAN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
BROOKLYN—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, Gen. E. W. HINKS.
FULTON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ROME—PATRICK CORBET, Esq.
NEW-BERLIN—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25.

JAMESTOWN—Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD.
WAVERLY—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
BATAVIA—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
AUBURN—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
NEWBURGH—Gen. S. F. CARY.
PORT BYRON—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
POUGHKEEPSIE—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
WATERTOWN—PATRICK CORBETT.
NORWICH—Hon. GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THURSDAY, OCT. 26.

ELLICOTTVILLE—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
BINGHAMTON—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
SYRACUSE—Gov. A. W. RANDALL, Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBANY—Gen. S. F. CARY.
SANDY HILL—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
MEDINA—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
ADAMS—PATRICK CORBETT.

FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

CANANDAIGUA—Gov. A. W. RANDALL.
HOMER—Hon. B. F. BRUCE.
OLEAN—Hon. THOMAS G. ALVORD.
MAYVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
LOCKPORT—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
SALEM—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE.
BOONVILLE—PATRICK CORBETT.
TROY—Gen. S. F. CAREY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

KINGSTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
BROADALBIN—Gen. S. F. CARY.
WELLSVILLE—Hon. G. A. GROW.
CLAVERACK—Hon. W. K. PECK.
SCHENECTADY—Gen. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, PATRICK CORBETT, Esq.

MONDAY, OCT. 30.

NIAGARA FALLS—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.
PORT JEFFERSON—Hon. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

TUESDAY, OCT. 31.

CANTON—Hon. BUTLER G. NOBLE.
ALBION—Hon. C. C. WOODMAN.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. D. D. BULLOCK last week had about $300,000 worth of government property, consisting partly of army suits and blankets—new goods—at the government storehouse in New-Haven waiting shipment to New-York. A part of it has been sent. The remainder cannot be shipped just yet owing to the steamboat company having more shipping to do than it can get through—the misfortune on the New-York road throwing a deal of extra freighting upon the boats of the line. The Captain has about $200,000 worth of government property in New-Haven which is to be sold at auction.

The Land-office has received official notice that three hundred and three preemption declarations have been filed by individuals for town lots in Empire City, Virginia City and Gold City, in the State of Nevada. This shows the activity of our people in building up new cities in the most distant parts of the republic. At the St. Cloud Land-office, 5,801 acres were entered last month under the Homestead Law for actual settlement. And in the same month there were land warrants equal to two thousand acres located at the same office. At Omaha Land-office, 2,111 acres were taken up during September for actual settlement under the Homestead Law.

The American hub factory in Schoharie was destroyed by fire on Monday evening last. The estimated loss is between $50,000 and $60,000, covered only by policies amounting to $16,700, and distributed among the following offices: Manhattan, New-York, $2,500; North American, New-York, $2,000; Lorillard, New-York, $2,000; Home, New-York, $2,500; Commerce, Albany, $2,200; City Fire Insurance, Hartford, $2,500; Metropolitan, New-York, $3,000. Total, $16,700. The books of the company, one or two machines, a few hubs and spokes, were all that was saved.

The house and furniture of the late EDWARD EVERETT, situated on Sumner-street, Boston, were sold Wednesday afternoon. The estate was sold to FRANCIS B. HAYES, Esq., at $13 85 per foot, which will amount to about $57,000. The extension dining-table, capable of seating twenty-four persons, sold for $37. A small piano in the dining-room, made by CHICKERING, sold for $95. Mr. EVERETT's favorite easy-chair, comfortable but not pretending, sold for $10. The sale included only the refuse material of the establishment, the family having removed some time since.

The Wilmington *Journal* states that on the Cape Fear River, where formerly a very large crop of rice was usually raised, last Spring several rice planters entered into agreements with government agents for the employment of "freedmen" to cultivate their crops; the labor was furnished. Shortly after the rice had been planted, and at the most critical time, these rice planters found themselves destitute of any labor at all, and were compelled to abandon their crops entirely. The result is, that not enough rice will be made on the Cape Fear the present year for seed for an ordinary crop.

The St. Paul *Press* says for several months the mails between that city and Chicago and Milwaukee have been mysteriously robbed. The detectives at last fixed the guilt upon CHAS. FORSYTH, second clerk of the steamer *McLellan*, and a young man named SERCERBOX, who have been arrested. It was ascertained that the mail bags were ingeniously opened at the seam, the contents extracted and the evidence of the robbery so covered up as to be detected only by the closest scrutiny. The circumstances leading to the arrest of the parties alluded to are said to be conclusive of their guilt, which, however, remains to be established in the courts of justice.

The Somerset (Md.) *Herald* records the death of Hon. EDWARD LONG, in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was a graduate of Yale College, and a lawyer of fine talents; was several times a member of the Maryland Legislature, and in 1845 was elected a member of Congress. In 1860 he was a prominent candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated by Hon. JAMES A. PEARCE. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861, when, by order of Gen. MCCLELLAN, a number of its members were arrested at Frederick.

The Lynchburgh *Republican* states that Gen. GRANT has written a letter to Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, granting him permission to return home on parole, to be placed on the same footing as other Confederate officers of his rank. Gen. Smith desires to return and renew his allegiance to the Government of the United States, he having left under the misapprehension that Gens. LEE, JOHNSTON and others had been arrested for trial. The General is at present sojourning at Matanzas in Cuba.

Gov. HOLDEN has issued a proclamation directing the holding of an election on Nov. 9: 1. For the ratification or rejection of "An Ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of May 20, 1861." 2. For the ratification or rejection of "An ordinance prohibiting slavery in the State of North Carolina." 3. For a Governor and members of the General Assembly. 4. For seven members of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States. 5. For Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties.

A gentleman just returned from Washington says the Macon (Ga.) *Journal and Messenger*, informs us that in a personal interview with President JOHNSON, the question of State repudiation being referred to, the President emphatically declared that neither himself nor the Federal Congress could have anything to do with it; that State financial honor was in the keeping of the States themselves.

Capt. C. C. DARNLEY, for many years editor of the Little Rock (Ark.) *Gazette*, died on the 3d inst. He was a native Missourian, but was while young taken by his parents to Arkansas. He fought for Texan independence and in the Mexican War, was thrice chosen Auditor of Arkansas, and in 1853 bought the *Gazette*, of which he retained proprietorship till his death, at the age of but forty-eight years.

The United States Consul at Leghorn, in a communication to the State Department, under date of Sept. 30, represents that there is a constant inquiry for American vessels, which are given the preference by parties desirous of chartering, but as they cannot be had others are taken. Twelve American ships would have been chartered during the past three months if they could have been obtained.

The Missouri delegate sent from the Fenian Congress on a mission to Washington, with reference to the unconditional release of JOHN MITCHEL, prisoner at Fortress Monroe, reports that he has been successful, and that the order for that purpose will soon be issued. A similar statement is repeated from other quarters.

A case of lynching occurred at Pella, Iowa, on Monday last. A young man was arrested for stealing from a fellow-passenger in the coach, tried, and acquitted by the magistrate; whereupon, the citizens took him to a warehouse and hung him up by the neck to force a confession. Unfortunately, they hung him a little too much, and he is not expected to live.

The Louisville *Democrat* of the 12th inst. says: "We understand that it is Gen. PALMER's intention to notify Gov. BRAMLETTE that he is prepared to turn over to the civil courts all prisoners now confined in prisons in this department, who do not stand charged with such crimes, &c., as will justify a military court to try their cases. The General will await the action of the Governor before he discharges the prisoners."

Dr. G. W. ROBARDS, late of Gonzales, Texas, was murdered on the 4th, near Crockett, in the presence of his bride, (late Miss PARK, of Avoyelles,) by Mr. JOHN T. CRAWLEY, who lived near Crockett. CRAWLEY at first surrendered himself, but afterward made his escape. He was pursued but not captured.

Gen. BRAGG took the oath of allegiance on the 9th, preparatory to applying to President JOHNSON for pardon. He was in Mobile a few days since, where he was very cordially welcomed by his old friends. Gen. RODDY, the rebel cavalry officer, was also there at the same time, and attracted considerable attention.

A dispatch from Nantucket of Oct. 21 says: "A fore and aft schooner, name unknown, is ashore in the breakers on the south side of the island. The crew were in the rigging. Assistance has gone to her and they will probably be saved. The vessel will not."

On Friday, ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS had a brief but gratifying interview with President JOHNSON, in Washington. He is an object of much interest. Several others from the South, prominent during the rebellion, including R. M. T. HUNTER, are in that city.

The Germans in Texas have again raised a cotton crop of superior quality to any grown by slave labor. So the Southern papers concur in stating, and they now appear very prompt to acknowledge that which they have heretofore strenuously denied.

A few days since Mrs. Major-Gen. WILLIAM MAHONE was thrown from a carriage, near Clarksville, Va., and severely injured. Gen. MAHONE, who was in Petersburgh at the time, was telegraphed instantly to go to her.

A letter from a correspondent with the Northwestern Indian Commission, states that the tribes beyond Fort Sully are nearly famished, and all are anxious to make peace, except one branch of the Sioux, who have taken refuge in British territory.

On the morning of the 18th inst., there was a serious conflagration in Charleston, S. C., destroying the *Courier* office and a number of buildings adjoining, on Hayne-street. Three negroes were killed by falling walls, and Capt. HOFFMAN, the Chief of the Military Police, was badly and it is feared fatally injured.

A Des Moines dispatch reports that the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company are about to purchase the Decorah Branch Railroad, in Iowa, with a view to extend it northwardly from Decorah in the direction of St. Paul.

The manuscript, numbering 1,240 pages, of the census volume on manufactures, has been completed, and is now in the hands of the Superintendent of Public Printing. It will make a volume of about 950 pages.

The Houston *Telegraph*, of the 6th inst., announces that the Post-office at Galveston opened on the 4th inst., and that the mails for Texas will come direct to that office hereafter.

Mr. MORRIS R. REAGAN, brother of Hon. J. H. REAGAN, and who was Confederate States mail agent in Texas, died at Austin a few days since from injuries received on falling from a second-story window.

A destructive fire occurred in Keene, N. H. on Thursday night last. Three blocks of buildings were destroyed, and nothing was left standing between the Cheshire House and the Town Hall.

The steamer *Charles C. Leary*, from Galveston for this port, experienced the late very heavy weather on the coast, but has escaped without damage, and has put into Hatteras Inlet for coal.

Dr. S. M. MORIARY, formerly Port Physician at Deer Island, died suddenly of heart disease on Friday, at his residence in East Boston, aged fifty-eight years.

The schooner *Plymouth Rock*, from New-York, chiefly laden with iron, while discharging at India Wharf, Boston, Friday night, caught fire and was badly burned. Her cargo was about half discharged.

Gen. SHERMAN left Wyandotte for Lawrence, Kansas, on Thursday, and will go on an excursion to the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, everal miles beyond Lawre nce.

A dispatch from New-Orleans of the 20th inst. notes the fact that, for the first time since the captur of the city in April, 1862, New-Orleans was then without a ship of war in front of it.

The Freedmen's Bureau has received a dispatch from Gen. HOWARD announcing his arrival at Charleston, S. C., to inspect the condition of the freedmen in that State.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, is quite indisposed. His nervous system is disordered, and his physicians prescribe rest from the excitements of his position.

The election for delegates to the Florida State Convention transpired quietly. No issue of Union or disunion was made.

We notice a list of more than forty women recently appointed as Postmasters, mostly in the western part of Virginia.

Official intelligence from Leghorn, Gibraltar and Smyrna shows that the cholera at those places is disappearing.

HENRY C. FREEMAN, a prominent merchant of Macon, Ga., died in that city a few days since.

The Department of New-Mexico has been submerged in the Department of Missouri.

LOCAL NEWS.

Yesterday forenoon JOHN JOHNSON, of No. 16 Thames-street, a bar-keeper, was shot at the corner of Cortlandt and Washington streets by EDWARD L. MCWILLIAMS, a Detective officer of the Jersey City Police, and almost instantly killed. Coroner COLLIN held an inquest in the case, when it appeared that the deceased and his brother JAMES had for some time past borne ill-will toward Officer MCWILLIAMS, on account of the officer having thrust them off the cars. On meeting him yesterday deceased threatened him, and made a movement as if to draw a revolver, when the officer fired at him, the ball piercing the left temple and killing him almost instantly. The jury rendered a verdict that the shooting was in self-defence.

The Brooklyn *Union* says: "It has recently been discovered that all the records belonging to the City of Williamsburgh have been lost. Immediately after the consolidation of the city with Brooklyn, the old records, books, papers, &c., belonging to what had been Williamsburgh, were collected and placed in an old bookcase in the Brooklyn City Hall. They remained there for some years, but recently one of the city officials, wanting the bookcase, threw the records on the floor, and subsequently sold them for waste paper. The destruction of the documents has since proved a serious loss to the tax-payers, and lawsuits have already been caused by their disappearance."

Another motion was made yesterday in the Superior Court, Special Term, before Justice MONELL, by the counsel for the plaintiff in the case of LAURA KEENE vs. JOHN S. CLARKE and WILLIAM STUART, for the purpose of obtaining a permanent injunction to prevent the defendants from playing the drama of "Our American Cousin" at the Winter Garden Theatre. The court decided to postpone the hearing of the arguments of counsel until Monday morning, owing to the absence of Justice MONCRIEF, before whom the case was brought on a previous occasion.

The anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school Union will be celebrated to-day. Forty-two schools, comprising some fifteen thousand scholars, will take part in the celebration. Sermons in aid of the Union will be delivered in the principal Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Owing to the death of Prof. T. HOLMES AGNEW, editor of the *Federal American*, that magazine will be temporarily suspended until January, and will then be resumed under its old title, the *Knickerbocker*.

The Relations of the Democratic Party to the President.

The Democracy complain in a tone of injured innocence because we doubt their sincerity in claiming to be supporters of the President and his policy. We think that there is reason enough for the doubt to be easily found by any one who will take the trouble to go back over the history of even one year, and see how, with one accord, these men who now claim to be the especial and only friends of the President, then found no words strong enough to express their detestation of ANDY JOHNSON. Do they admit that they were wrong then? Or do they charge Mr. JOHNSON with having so changed as to deserve the praise of those who then so hated him? If they can only account for their friendship by thus slandering the object of it, we may well doubt whether such friendship is anything more than a profession for a purpose.

But it does not require a very keen perception to find abundant evidence in the present action of these men, that they have no hearty sympathy with the President in what is most heartfelt with him, his love for freedom, and his earnest desire to see the whole country freed forever from what has been its greatest curse. It is because he so desires this, that he is so earnest in his wish to see the Constitutional Amendment adopted. But we find no sympathy with this desire of his, among these self-constituted "friends" of his.

Here in this State, indeed, they are able in a measure to keep silence on this question, because it is not one on which the people of this State are called upon to take any action. But how is it in New-Jersey? She is one of the States whose vote has not yet been given in favor of the amendment, and there, if there is any truth in the professions or any foundation for the claims of the Democracy, we might expect them to be doing their utmost to secure such a vote. Do we find it so? Not at all. On the contrary, opposition to the amendment is there one of the staple subjects of Democratic speeches. At a recent meeting at Jersey City to hear a discussion between Gen. KILPATRICK and Mr. ROGERS, the latter insisted with great earnestness that to adopt the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery in all the States would be to violate the constitution; that two-thirds of both Houses of Congress and three-quarters of the State Legislature or Conventions, could not legally destroy property in slaves in the States where that property was protected by State law. This principle once conceded, would be productive of great mischief.

We do not care to argue against Mr. ROGERS' views further than to say that it seems to us absurd to claim that an amendment of the constitution by the means which itself provides, is a violation of it, and that while we do not admit that all changes may be rightfully made in the constitution in this or any other way, we do claim that any change which is rightful may be rightfully made in this way, and that, as slavery is wrongful, its abolishment by constitutional amendment is clearly a rightful change. But we do say that, as long as New-Jersey democracy is thus hostile to a measure which Mr. JOHNSON has so much at heart, and New-York Democrats make no disclaimer even for themselves, the people may well apply the proverb, that "actions speak louder than words," to their loud professions of friendship for him and sympathy with him.

A Historical Precedent for Stealing a President.

At the close of the Absalomic rebellion, narrated in the second Book of Samuel, we read that a rivalry sprang up between the tribes lately in revolt, and the men of Judah who had mostly stood by King David. The circumstances recorded there are so much like those at present existing between the two great parties at the North, one of which stood by the Administration during the war, and the other arrayed itself against it, that we quote the passage at length: "And all the people of Judah conducted the [victorious!] King, and also half the people of Israel. And, behold, all the men of Israel came and said to the King, 'Why have our brethren, the men of Judah, stolen thee away, and have brought the King and his household, and all David's men with him over Jordan?' And all the men of Judah answered the men of Israel, 'Because the King is near of kin to us. Wherefore then be ye angry with us for this matter? Have we eaten at all of the King's cost, or hath he given us any gift? And the men of Israel answered the men of Judah, and said, "*We have ten parts in the King, and we have also more right in David than ye.* Why then did ye despise us that our advice should not be first had in bringing back our King?" The sequel is equally instructive with the narrative alluded to. "A man of Belial," named Sheba, blew a trumpet and said, "Every man to his tents, O Israel!" Whereupon the ten tribes once more rushed into rebellion, which was only brought to a close by the loss of the leader's head. That organization which assailed the late President as a vulgar buffoon, and the present as a boorish tailor, are to-day as vociferous as the subjugated ten tribes, that they have "more right" in ANDREW JOHNSON than the men who nominated, elected and supported him cordially till the close of the rebellion. Let their impudent claims be only questioned in high places, and we shall soon hear Sheba with his trumpet ordering every man in the opposition to his tent, for that they have no inheritance in this son of Jesse.

Freight on Goods in Public Stores—The Shipowners' Memorial.

The Shipowners' Association of this city recently adopted a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury, which has been published in our columns. The point of it was to urge the passage of some law, or the issuing of some Treasury regulation, to secure the payment of freight upon goods which are put into government warehouses. Without wholly disagreeing with the memorial as to the point at which it aims, we cannot but see some errors in its statements.

Thus, the foundation upon which the whole of it is made to rest is this: "The lien of the shipowner for the freight * * * necessarily depends for its validity upon his retaining possession of the goods." But this is an entire mistake. The lien remains, unless the possession is so given up as to signify the intention of the shipowner to give up the lien also. It is certainly a very common thing for a shipowner to land goods and to deliver them into the custody of a wharfinger or a warehouseman and still retain his lien and secure its enforcement by the aid of the courts. We recollect even one case in which the lien for freight was enforced against a load of coal after it had been carted half across the city and deposited in the consignee's cellar.

Following up this erroneous general statement, the memorial proceeds to state that when goods are imported the government, to secure the payment of duties, takes possession of them, and "sends them under 'general orders' to the bonded warehouse, where they are held and delivered up to consignees on payment of duties and storage, irrespective of any question of freight. The goods are thus taken out of the possession of the shipowner by the supreme power before his lien is satisfied, and placed entirely beyond his control, and the possession being lost, the lien is also lost." Here we find the same erroneous principle. A maritime lien does not depend upon possession—and we do not believe that any court could be found which would hold that the lien of a shipowner on goods for their freight was destroyed by the act of the government, in placing them in store, any more than if he had placed them in store himself. We have, in fact, known cases, although they are not so common, in which the lien has been legally enforced on goods which had been put in bond.

It is of course to be borne in mind that a shipowner has no right to retain goods indefinitely in his possession to secure his freight. It is his duty to put them in store, and to take proceedings to enforce his lien, because a consignee is not always bound to pay freight. He has the right to take his goods on giving security to pay it. This is all that the shipowner has the right to demand; and if his means of enforcing this demand are as good when goods are sent to public store as when he stores them himself, he has no right to complain.

There is, however, no doubt this difference where goods are sent to public store, that it is not so easy to find out when goods are to be delivered from the public stores as from private warehouses, and it might be very well to adopt one of the suggestions of the memorial, viz., that notice of the withdrawal of goods from public stores should be given to the shipowner in advance, that he might protect himself against the loss of his lien for freight.

Against the other plan which is suggested by the memorial, viz., that the warehouseman should pay the freight and collect it with his own charges on the delivery of the goods, there seems to us to be manifest objections. It would be quite a tax upon warehousemen, unless they were also allowed to charge interest on their payments, for goods sometimes lie in bond for months. But the main objection is that this would be to compel, in all instances, the payment of the freight. Now, the interests of the shipowner are not the only ones to be consulted. There are rights which the consignee has also. And the law, as it now stands, approved by the decisions of our highest legal tribunal, is that a consignee has the right to receive his goods on either paying the freight, or giving security for the payment of such amount as shall be found to be due. This rule seems to be just. For it must be remembered that many ships come here which are owned abroad, and are themselves but transient visitors in our port, and that in many cases the only security which a consignee can have against loss by injury to his goods from negligence on the part of the ship, is to contest her right to recover freight. And on this proposed plan consignees would not infrequently be deprived of this, their sole protection.

THE SEWERAGE OF LARGE CITIES.—The rapid march of the cholera toward the shores of England seems to have quickened in the Londoners a sense of the peculiar dangers to which all large municipalities are subject in times of pestilence. Precautionary suggestions pour into the office of the London *Times* by the cart-load. Pleasing theories are elaborated in the columns of the newspapers and reviews, concerning the small chance which any inhabitant of the great city will have of escape. One of these suggestions, although upon an unsavory subject, seems to have some truth in it, and at the present time relates to a matter in which the citizens of New-York are interested. The City of London is drained by an extensive system of sewers, some of which have existed for ages, and through these year after year has rolled the accumulated filth of two millions of people. This sluggish current, sometimes stagnant, sometimes beaten back, and rising so as to flow into the streets at any available outlet, is continually giving forth noisome vapors, reeking with deadly poison, the very breath of death, and the life of pestilence and disease. An eminent citizen of London writes to the *Times* that every water-closet in that city communicates with the sewers directly, and that owing to faulty construction, they offer to these generators of foul and pestilent gases just so many escape-vents. Thus, in his opinion, the great and intricate sewerage of the city, far from doing any good, is a simple and perfect machine for distributing poison in regular doses to the inhabitants of every house. Various suggestions for ventilating the sewers have been brought out by this novel theory of the circulation of unhealthy gases through the dwellings of the Londoners, but we have only referred to the matter for the benefit of the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners, who are about to build a new system of sewers for the City of New-York. It seems to us that provision should be made as much to carry off the poison emitted by the masses of filth which sewers contain, as to carry off the filth itself, and that the drains should have no direct communication with any buildings or with the street, except through ventilators erected for the purpose.

Weights and Measures.

A very singular and learned work has lately been issued in London, on the subject of the largest Egyptian pyramid. It is written by Professor PIAZZI SMITH, Astronomer Royal of Scotland, who asserts, and endeavors to prove in it, that the system of weights and measures used in Great Britain, the United States, and some other countries, and also the recognized divisions of time, together with those of length, &c., emanated directly from the Deity, and are to be found illustrated, in their proper order, in the various dimensions, departments and galleries of that very celebrated and most ancient structure. The volume is full of curious researches and deductions, one of which is noticed. It respects the measure termed a quarter. The Professor declares we have no account of what it is the fourth part. But there he is mistaken, for it is the quarter of the chaldron, which latter, from its unwieldiness, is not often used, but which holds exactly the number of cubic inches (68,880) contained in the sarcophagus enclosed in the pyramid. Without following the learned author through the details by which he strives to establish the soundness of his theories, we are content with believing that the perfection of justice is one of the attributes of God, and with asserting that, with regard to the Israelites, he established such special divisions of weights and measures, and also in one instance appointed the way in which they should be used; honoring the measure for grain by especial notice in the command, "A just Epha shalt thou have."

Our neglect of enforcing strict justice and exact truthfulness in these matters of trade, may be said to have been the means of inducing the unwary to commit fraud, and may rightfully be charged with having created crimes. It is certain the future historian will largely attribute the defalcations of our public men, money dealers, &c., and the degeneracy of the present time, to the many opportunities that have been afforded (by our laxity in our application of our just laws) to fraudulent operators in such business transactions. The very currency we have used has been the means of introducing moral corruption and disseminating it through the masses of the community. The old Spanish coin and its quarter cent division, for which we had no representative, was a prolific parent of peculation. Until the last four years the retail tradesman was often non-content with the just profits of his traffic, but, on many occasions, added to them evil gains acquired by superior craft in the exchange of money. Of course such openings for fraud were only afforded him by the heedless, the ignorant or the innocent. In all cases such impositions naturally operated to degrade his moral nature by destroying his self-respect. To the statesman or legislator the injury done to his neighbor was a minor evil in comparison with the crime, and its future consequences, committed against himself and his country in thus lowering the moral tone of society.

Our neglecting to establish, when we had the power, the wise constitutional laws with regard to the currency, viz.: "that no State shall emit bills of credit, or make anything except gold and silver a legal tender in payment for debts"—has not been without ill results in this particular. The London *Times* asserted, previous to our late lamented President's election, that it cost an Englishman less to exchange Turkish or Austrain money into English, than it cost a citizen of Iowa or Illinois to purchase the bills of the banks of the cities of New-York or Boston. Manufacturers often took their first step in wrongdoing by the facilities afforded for such practices by the use of an indefinite currency. Why should a manager pay his men in money at par when he could realize twenty, fifty, or a hundred dollars, by paying them with money at one per cent. discount? After a month, why not advance upon this, and make twice as much by using still more discreditable paper? The laborer, who received such in wages, did not purchase the necessaries of his existence at less cost in consequence. Who could blame the butcher or grocer for charging more for his wares when he knew the money he was going to receive in return was not bankable, and of less value than its face? These thoughts are not foreign to the subject under consideration, for, it is certain, if the general medium of exchange be not of an assured value, and capable of exact division, those of all other commodities will also be unsettled and insecure.

As with our money operations, so with our wholesale and retail trade transactions. In the former, close and sometimes even short measure is the rule rather than the exception. It is true this is generally calculated on by the larger purchaser, so that the fraud, when committed, does not enure to the benefit of the factor. In our markets, baskets of unknown and unrecognized capacities usurp the places of legal and standard measures. These, as in the case of the Jersey peach baskets, are sometimes built on bases so small, that one wonders whether it be possible for them to stand alone, or whether it be not a physical necessity to dispose of them only in groups. As a natural result of the permission of such innovations in the regular markets, it may be asserted with truth, that the weather itself is scarcely more variable than the quantity supplied by most hawkers and peddlers as a quart or as a bushel. From a loaf of bread to a ton of coal the public have little or no protection against individual dishonesty and rapacity—in the law. There may be an inoperative edict upon the subject, which

> Like to an o'ergrown lion in a cave
> Now goes not out for prey!—

but of real, actual, living, public protection there is none. In most civilized countries not only the quantities but also the prices of the strict necessities of existence are carefully defined and guarded. In Paris the price of bread is supervised by the government, and sometimes it is supplied to the people at a loss, which is made good to the bakers out of the public funds. In London, the weight of the loaf is fixed, and the price regulated by law to rise or fall in exact proportion to the value of flour in the principal market. For a merchant of that city to send out coals without also carrying scales and weights in or under his wagon, would subject him to a fine of not less than sixty pounds sterling. It is the duty of the police to take note of all such offences and bring the delinquents to justice; and, as they also are held sharply to their work by the detective force, such infractions of the law are almost certain to be exposed and punished.

The best interests of society demand, that with us, these matters shall be inquired into and their present irregularities rectified. The power to originate and legalize standard weights and measures, is rightfully limited to Congress by the Constitution. The people therefore, have here a right most solemnly guaranteed which ought to be secured. No vessel or package containing an unrecognized quantity ought to be permitted to be offered for sale in our markets or stores. From the cubic feet in a cord of wood to the half grain in an apothecaries pill, the public have a just claim to protection in this particular. To enforce such a regulation would not be difficult, it would injure no one, the price remaining under charge of the sellers. It would protect the true man, and, looked at in one aspect, force even the knave to act rightly. It is hardly possible to compute the beneficial effects which might be expected to flow from a strict adherance to justice in all such trade regulations. Righteousness requires to be inculcated by public action, as well as to be proclaimed from the pulpit. The compulsion of close adherance to our appointed standards of weights and measures would originate a moral sanitary reform of the first magnitude. It would also certainly operate as a protection to the just manufacturer or tradesman himself, who is now oftentimes, unwillingly forced into actions of doubtful integrity as measures of self-defence against villainy. Looked at in any aspect, it can be perceived (and would prove) to be a sure corner-stone, right capable of supporting a higher stage of civilization.

The scales of justice should also, like CÆSAR's wife, be above suspicion. All doubtful balances ought to be condemned. It is not only necessary that the buyer receives his due weight, but he has a right to be assured, by occular demonstration, that he obtains it. For this reason all balances or steel-yards ought to be exposed in full view of the purchaser. Of course it is absolutely proper that they should be strictly accurate. It is usual in London for retail tradesmen to make contracts with balance-makers in order to secure and preserve this result. For a stipulated sum, usually paid semi-annually, the latter parties agree to furnish the weights, scales, &c., used by the former, and to attend to and guarantee their correctness; in such instances they are usually examined every three months. It is requisite to be thus particular, for juries are annually appointed in every borough having charge and supervision of such matters. Each jury consists of twenty-four persons, of which eight form a quorum. They meet, without public notice, whenever and wherever in the borough they please to appoint, and then, preceded by the police or the beadle, visit whatever stores or shops they choose to select. If they find any delinquents they have power to condemn them on the spot, and to order their false or incorrect weights, balances, or measures to be destroyed. This is usually performed, after calling upon all bystanders to hear the crime and witness the punishment, before the doors of the parties offending. These juries have considerable power, and can fine to a certain extent. As a necessary result of such speedy justice, offenders are rarely found, and public morality is secured. As instruments, the scales or balances should be implements capable of easy and exact rectification, though not liable to sudden deterioration by constant use. The best kind are those which most simply indicate to the purchaser their own truthfulness. It is hardly proper to select (or refer to) an umpire whose power is hidden, and whose decrees may be inaccurate, though, at the same time, incapable of ready detection and exposition. The circular dial plate spring balance is open to these objections. It is questionable whether it would stand the test of public approbation. The buyer certainly has the best right to pass judgment upon it, for the seller even to assist in so doing would be somewhat indelicate.

To the the superficial a critique on such matters as weights and measures may appear trivial, but justice and morality, which are involved in the question, are not trifles, but the most important organs of national existence. It is stated by the Turks that, when their Prophet Mahomet visited the seventh heaven and stood in the presence of the Deity, he found Allah employed in settling a dispute which had arisen between two sparrows for the possession of a grain of rice. The Prophet is said to have smiled on beholding Omnipotence engaged in such a petty operation. On being rebuked for his levity before so august a presence, Mahomet replied, "He could not avoid being amused at beholding the Lord of the universe so earnestly engaged in arranging so miserable an affair." "A grain of rice," replied the Deity, "is to the hungry bird as valuable and important as a necklace of pearls to a woman, or a crown to a monarch; but, in this case, not only the possession of it hangs upon my decision, but my attribute of justice," We, as Christians, will also do well to remember that, with the exception of things strictly sacred, possibly the only inanimate objects for which it has pleased God to express his peculiar dislike or gratification are those which are treated of in this article. For we are told that "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

THE REBEL LOAN AND ITS REPUDIATORS.—The denials of English gentlemen whose names have been published as subscribing to the rebel loan suggest one or two reflections. During the progress of the war, even from its commencement, the very writers of indignant disclaimers of rebel investments were persistent in their assumption that the Confederates were, as contrasted with the upholders of the Union, eminently distinguished, not more for heroism than for absolute truthfulness. Now, the list which has caused such a fluttering among these advocates and supporters of blockade-running and sundry other developments of the war—why not say it, of piracy itself, is of Confederate origin, as we are well assured. It turns out that it contained names inserted without authority—names of men to whom were offered, but who did not accept, allotments therein, and which names were nevertheless evidently used, without contradiction, until they were made public by the rebel authorities to enhance the value of their securities. May we not suggest that the comparative value of the statements of the putters forth of the loan, and the denials of its moral if not pecuniary backers, is fairly a subject of discussion? There was a man who could have written with some pungency upon this subject, but the tongue and pen of THACKERAY are stilled forever.

THE RESULT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman of the Union State Committee, has issued an address to the people of Pennsylvania, in which he thus sums up the result of the late election:

"Official returns have been received from sixty-two counties of the sixty-six in the State. Of these fifty-four show gain for the Union cause over the vote of 1862. The aggregate gains over all losses are nearly twenty-five thousand. This will give to our candidates on the home vote alone majorities exceeding that given by army and home vote to our late lamented President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Of the seven Union Senators whose terms of office expired, we have not lost one. The home vote has gained us one from the Opposition in Luzerne, and the army vote will gain us another in Franklin and Adams. In the Lower House we have retained all of our sixty-three members of last session. The home vote has added three to this number, and the army vote will give us one more. The Senate will stand twenty-one to twelve, and the House sixty-seven to thirty-three, thus giving to us a majority of forty-three on joint ballot.

THE FENIAN CONGRESS.

Announcement of the Unconditional Release of John Mitchel — Uproarious Delight of the Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.

In the Fenian Congress to-day the Committees on Government, Constitution, Military Affairs and Finance reported, and the reports were accepted, and on motion taken up section by section for adoption.

In the afternoon, the President of the Congress announced that B. DORAM KILLIAN, Esq., delegate from Missouri, who had procured the unconditional release of JOHN MITCHEL, was present.

This announcement electrified the Congress, and three cheers were given for President JOHNSON, three for the United States, three for Mr. KILLIAN, and three for JOHN MITCHEL.

It was some time before the cheering ceased, every member of the Congress joining in it in the most earnest and enthusiastic manner.

When the cheering had in some measure subsided, it was moved and seconded that the Secretaries of the Congress prepare a resolution conveying the grateful thanks of this Congress to Mr. KILLIAN, for his efforts in bringing about the release of JOHN MITCHEL.

The motion was unanimously carried.

In the evening, after some discussion, the reports of the committees, with some amendments, were adopted.

An Irish banner was presented to the Chairman by the Canadian delegates.

The Congress then adjourned until 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

The session will continue until Wednesday.

FROM FREDERICKSBURGH.

Organization of the Fredericksburgh Monument Association—Meeting on the Battle-Ground, under Marye's Heights—Address of Gen. Harris—Letter from Gen. Burnside.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FREDERICKSBURGH, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1865.

On the 16th of September last a meeting of soldiers and loyal citizens was held in Fredericksburgh to take preliminary steps toward erecting a monument to perpetuate the memory of the thousands of Union heroes who laid down their lives in this vicinity that the nation might live. It was decided at this meeting that a public meeting should be held on Oct. 12 on the very ground where the bloodiest battles were fought. In accordance with the arrangements made at this preliminary affair, a meeting was held to-day and an association duly organized.

There was upon the ground at 2 o'clock P. M., a detachment of troops and all the loyal ladies and gentlemen residing in the city. There were also some visitors from Northern cities, who came to assist in the patriotic undertaking.

The national flag was raised near the old ice-house, where three hundred Union soldiers lie buried in one pit, and directly under Marye's Heights and within a short distance of the noted stone wall against which our troops were so recklessly rushed on several occasions. Gen. T. M. HARRIS, Commandant of the District and Orator of the Day, arriving upon the ground, received a military salute, whereupon CHARLES W. TANKERSLEY addressed the assemblage briefly and appropriately.

The speaker nominated the following named gentlemen for the several offices of the association, and they were unanimously adopted:

OFFICERS OF THE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Gen. T. M. Harris, President, Virginia; Col. S. Moffit, Vice-President, New-York; Joseph Williams, Vice-President, Virginia; Charles W. Tankersley, Secretary, Virginia; John R. Elvans, Treasurer, District Columbia.

Directors—Gen. A. E. Burnside, Rhode Island; Gen. Joseph Hooker, Massachusetts; Gen. O. O. Howard, District Columbia; Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, New-York; Hon. E. M. Stanton, Pennsylvania; Hon. John W. Forney, Pennsylvania; Hon. James Harlan, Iowa; Wm. Murtaugh, District Columbia; Charles Williams, P. M., Virginia; James W. Hunicutt, A. Watson, J. Witzell, Virginia.

Mr. TANKERSLEY concluded by introducing Gen. HARRIS, who was most cordially received and who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: We have been called together to discharge a patriotic duty—to take measures for collecting together the bones of our nation's dead on the battle-field of Fredericksburgh, and for erecting a monument to their memory. Here on this plain, and around the base of yonder heights, the noble Army of the Potomac, under a loved and trusted commander, in an unequal contest, struggled with the rebel hosts, and sealed its devotion to a noble cause in a heavy sacrifice. Here they fought and here they fell—every life a sacrifice on the altar of freedom—every fallen soldier of the republic a martyr to sacred principles.

But that we may fully realize what is due to the memory of the fallen, let us consider for a moment the great principles for which these brave men freely and willingly sacrificed their lives, and the results which the triumph of these principles in the final glorious triumph of our arms must secure to our country and to the world. Gen. HARRIS then spoke eloquently of the vast issues involved in the late war, and said in conclusion:

But we have not only vindicated the authority of the government, and shown its power, but as an incidental result of the contest, the perhaps, its principal purpose in the Divine mind, we have vindicated its principles in their extension to every class of its citizens. Slavery, that foul blot upon our escutcheon, has been wiped out, and we can now make our political practice square consistently with our maxims and our theories. We have settled it that men are men, and are entitled, without regard to color or condition, to stand equal before the laws. This of itself is a great achievement, not only in its prospective elevation of four millions of people to the status of intelligent, industrious, honest and useful people, but also when considered with reference to the interests of the white race; for slavery must always prove an incubus on the prosperity of a State, so that it really becomes a question which of the two, if not both, have been made free. The relations between the State and Federal Governments have also been determined, and the nation's sovereignty located in a majority of the people of the United States. No such political heresy as the right of a State to secede—a heresy destructive alike of nationality and of government, and tending only to anarchy, can ever again be taught; and I opine it will be a long time before a minority will again deny the right of a majority to rule.

All the cause of sectionalism that ever existed in this country having been removed, and the foundation of our institutions of government having been more securely laid, the nation, purified and regenerated, stands ready to enter upon a course of prosperity and happiness; and it was to secure blessings such as these, men gave up their lives. Let us, then, who remain, carefully gather up their bones, and rear upon this consecrated height a monument sacred to their memory.

At the conclusion of the above speech, three cheers were given, and the assemblage dispersed.

Among the letters received was the following

FROM GEN. BURNSIDE:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Oct. 8, 1865.

Joseph Williams, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Absence from home has delayed the receipt of your kind letter of the 4th inst. Please accept my thanks for your invitation to be present at the meeting on Thursday next for the purpose of organizing a Monument Association, which will have for its object the erection of a monument commemorative of the heroic deeds of the officers and soldiers who fell in defence of the Union at the Battle of Fredericksburgh. Nothing but the most important and imperative business engagements would prevent my acceptance. You will readily imagine how entirely my sympathies will follow you in your good work, and I beg to say that I will be glad to aid the association with such an amount as I can afford to give for such a purpose. Please let me know the result of your meeting and the course you decide upon, that I may direct my efforts in aid of the association in the proper channel.

With the hope that you and your association may succeed in your noble work, and with congratulations upon the reëstablishment of the authority of the government.

I remain, very truly yours,
A. E. BURNSIDE.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

The gentlemen who originated this movement deserve special mention. Their names are: Joseph Williams, Charles W. Tankersley, Major Henry Terwilliger, Lieut. W. Henry Ryan, A. Watson, Charles Williams, J. Mitchell.

THE PROPOSED MONUMENT.

No definite plan has as yet been adopted for the monument, much depending upon the amount of money that can be raised. It is supposed that the remains of at least two thousand Union soldiers can be collected in the vicinity, and these will be deposited under the monument. The work of gathering their remains will be commenced forthwith. E. A. P.

Vermont.

GOV. SMITH'S FAREWELL MESSAGE.

GOV. SMITH, of Vermont, sent in his valedictory message on Thursday last. He stated the receipts of the treasury for the last year to be $2,009,261, and the expenditures $1,996,772. The funded liabilities amount to $1,661,179, and the current resources reduce this amount by $23,411. The extraordinary receipts and disbursements for the past four years have been:

RECEIPTS.

Taxes	$3,406,093
State bonds outstanding	1,650,000
Reimbursements from United States	607,303
Total	$5,663,396

DISBURSEMENTS.

Governor's warrants and auditor's orders approved by the Governor	$1,179,938
Extra pay to soldiers	3,275,804
Direct tax paid United States	179,407
State bonds paid	150,000
Ordinary expenses, including interest on bonds	878,245
Total	$5,663,366

Over $1,250,000 have been received by the State Treasurer from soldiers in the field, and distributed to their assignees. The amount expended by, and due from, the State for war purposes, may be approximately stated as follows:

General military expenses	$1,180,000
Extra pay to soldiers	3,904,000
Direct tax to United States	179,407
Interest on the debt, over premium and interest received on bonds	320,000
Total	$5,073,407

In addition to this sum may be added the sum paid by towns for bounties to soldiers, which will amount to at least $4,250,000, making the total contributions of the State in aid of the government in subduing the rebellion, $9,323,407. The expenses of the St. Albans raid extradition case were paid by the National Government. The amount was $9,268. The Governor enters into a full account of this raid and its contingencies, the particulars of which have already been published.

The surplus number of men furnished by the State over all the calls made previously during the war, at the close of the rebellion, was 679. All the regiments from the State but the Seventh, numbering 380 men, have been mustered out of the service. The total number of troops furnished by the State during the war was 30,705, besides 3,800 drafted men and substitutes, making the whole number 34,655. For militia purposes the State of Vermont has been divided into military districts. The militia force includes three brigades, composed of twelve regiments, embracing one hundred and twenty companies, with a regiment of cavalry added, one battalion attached to each brigade, and also a battery of artillery to each. These have been severally efficiently armed and equipped by the government, and proper armories provided. The amount expended in State aid to soldiers' families for the year ending Sept. 1, 1865, was $17,584. The number of persons aided was 1,832. The total amount of aid given during the last four years has been $73,542. The State Agencies in New-York, Philadelphia and Washington have been closed since the 1st of October instant.

The Governor concludes his remarks on military affairs by the following well-deserved laudation of the Green Mountain boys during the war: "In the great conflict now closed, Vermont has well sustained her part. Her sacrifices, though great, have been cheerfully made. She has given of her sons with a willing heart; she has contributed of her substance with an unsparing hand. With an unselfish patriotism and steadfast devotion, she has responded to every demand of the General Government with promptitude and zeal, always doing more than her allotted part, and closing her final record with a large surplus of men to her credit. Her gallant sons have surpassed the splendor of her ancient fame, in every battle-field and under every trying ordeal, ever first and foremost in all that constitutes the highest glory of the soldier."

GEORGIA.

The Colored Question—Shocking Barbarity—Delegates to the Convention.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

GRIFFIN, Ga., Monday, Oct. 9, 1865.

Forty miles from Atlanta in four hours! Otherwise this road is equal to our best in Yankeedom. It is said to be the best railway—the best equipped and in the best condition of all the lines in the "Southern Confederacy." I can corroborate the assertion, so far as my experience extends.

Touching the colored question in this quarter, I include herewith, in an abbreviated form, the Report of Capt. L. L. PARKER, Provost-Marshal at this post, to Lieut.-Col. HAWES, Division Provost-Marshal. Capt. PARKER says:

COLONEL—I have the honor to make the following brief report: The condition of affairs have greatly improved in this district during the present month. Most of the freedmen having made contracts, are at work, and it is not unfrequent that the former master tells me that his people are doing better than ever before. Yet there are frequent cases of abuse of them. In two or three cases they have been murdered. One case, an old man was shot in Butts' County. He died almost instantly. The shooting was done by two white men named WATKINS and THOMSON, without cause or provocation. In another case two young men drowned a young yellow woman because she was creating difficulty (though innocently) between their uncle and his wife. To be plain, it was proven that the uncle had the yellow girl for his mistress, and his wife learning some unpleasant facts, the young nephews were incited to commit the murderous deed. They fled the country.

There is some complaint of freedmen stealing. In one case two of them were caught hauling cotton in from the country, twenty miles, they having, as the sequel proved, stolen it in the night. Upon investigation I find that they stole three bales from one man, and in the theft it is proven that five negroes and two white men, (one of them a surgeon in the rebel army,) were *particeps criminis*. I have the negroes in jail, and the white men under bonds, to await a final investigation. * * *

Respectfully, L. L. PARKER, Captain, &c."

The Captain, who has been ordered to Atlanta to fill the same position there, relates to me from the records of his court at Griffin the following most

FIENDISH

case of practical hatred to the colored people which has come to my knowledge:

JOHN M. INGRAM, a resident of Coweta County, eighteen miles from Griffin, formerly owned a young and intelligent quadroon. There existed a mutual attachment between the whole family and the girl, and she was given what was recognized as the post of honor under the slave regime, that of waitress. INGRAM occasionally came home intoxicated, at which time he would require the waitress to brush the flies away and fan him while he slept. Recently he returned slightly under the influence of liquor and the usual programme transpired; but after he had fallen asleep the girl left the room temporarily on an urgent call. While she was out, INGRAM awoke. Discovering her absence, he called, and on her approach he felled her to the floor with a blow. At this outrage she remarked that she would tell the Yankees on him if he persisted in his abuse. INGRAM flew into a passion, and instantly locking her in the room, stripped every shred of clothing from her body and procured a rope, with which he tied her hands tightly together behind her back. He then put the other end through a hook in one of the joists above and drew her arms up as far as possible without dislocating them from their sockets. His next step was to go up stairs and remove immediately over her a few planks from the second floor, (it being loosely lain and the ceiling of the first story not being plastered, as Southern houses are often constructed,) after which he set fire to some "light-wood," and let the seething resinous drippings, all ablaze like burning tar, fall through the aperture he had made, on the poor creature's back, neck, shoulders and head. The manner in which she was tied drew her body into a stooping posture, the vertebræ reclining at an attitude of about forty-five degrees. Wherever the substance came in contact with the skin, the flesh was burnt to a crisp. "Light wood" is a kind of pitchy pine wood used for torches and kindling. Her screams attracted his wife and all the negroes on the plantation. But in his chivalric passion no entreaty prevailed. He descended the stairway, and, to continue his hellish work, burnt her legs, feet and other parts of the body not reached from above. Then he threatened to murder her outright, but by this time his wife, pale with fright, had run and brought some neighbors, among whom was a sister of the demon, and she induced him to desist.

This girl's own affidavit was fully corroborated, not only by competent testimony, but by the yet suppurating scalds examined by the Captain and others.

Comment is unnecessary. Copperhead papers please copy. The reconstructed Southern journals do not *permit* a publication of such outrages, though they occur in every Congressional District south of the Ohio River.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS

thus far south of Atlanta do not improve. In fact, I did not in this distance observe a single field of corn—only a few garden patches. The country seems dead. Broad fields all waste and idle. Farm-houses are deserted and barns are unoccupied. Rarely we see a live animal. Jonesboro, half way back, shared Atlanta's fate. Griffin, just out of SHERMAN's path, did not.

Nor is there a bale of cotton to be seen growing in the country between this and Atlanta. I saw one very contracted little patch, which looked as if it had been stowed away in a furnace long enough to get nicely crisped. Again, again and again I ask the question, What will these people do for the necessary clothing, fuel and food for the approaching Winter? The greater portion of the Southern people are paralyzed. The result of the war has been unexpected to them. Their labor system has been wholly revolutionized. They are ignorant of how to organize and direct free labor. For a century they have run in prescribed pro-slavery grooves, cut by the mercenary implements of an hereditary aristocracy. Now that every tub must stand on its own bottom, and that large numbers of the Southern aristocrats have lost their property by reason of the war, they are poverty-stricken, without the instinct or education which is embodied in the expression, "Root hog, or die." Slowly but surely will they learn. The

DELEGATES ELECTED

in Griffin are, first, a rebel Colonel; second, an original, radical Union man, around whose neck his neighbors once had a rope to hang him, and who was afterward compelled to flee the country. A large number of Union men lived in this county, many of whom had to go North. J. Q. T.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

Destructive Conflagration in the Business Part of the City—The Courier Office Burned—Three Men Killed—The Chief of Military Police Supposed to be Mortally Wounded.

DAILY NEWS OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
Wednesday, Oct. 18—2:30 P. M.

At about 4 o'clock this morning a most destructive fire broke out in the rear of the premises No. 41 Hayne-street, occupied by Mr. W. H. CHAFEE as a wholesale grocery and liquor store. The cause of the fire is not known, the first evidence of its existence being discovered while it was in full blast. In a short time after its discovery the flames had reached the entire building, and had caught those adjoining. Though there was scarcely any air stirring, no breeze whatever, the fire spread rapidly, and all the exertions of the firemen failed to stop the conflagration, until as many as three of our largest and finest stores were burned to the ground, and others injured.

The *Courier* office, No. 43 Hayne-street, adjoining Mr. CHAFEE's store, caught early after the fire commenced, and burned down. The large cylinder press, together with a new fine job press, and a large amount of stock and material, was consumed.

Messrs. W. T. BURGE & Co., who have recently opened a large and well-selected stock of dry goods, occupied the upper stories of No. 41 Hayne-street; they lost their entire stock. Messrs. HASTIE, CALHOUN & Co, wholesale dealers in shoes, saddlery, &c., at No. 39 Hayne-street, had just received a part of their stock, which was entirely consumed.

During the fire the different engine companies displayed all the energy that could be used to stop the conflagration, and we cannot praise too highly the determined efforts of the police. Perhaps, had the fire occurred in days gone by, when our fire companies were more able, so much property would not have been lost; but, as it is, it could scarcely have been otherwise. They are sadly in want of new and improved engines, and we trust that the community will sufficiently realize the importance of such a measure as to do all in its power to aid in the furtherance of it.

Hayne-street seems to have been particularly unfortunate recently. Some of the most valuable storehouses have been burned down, and the street, though formerly one of the most thriving of the city, seems to be doomed to ashes. It is to be hoped, however, that our merchants will not become discouraged, but will rebuild their houses, and make the little street, in spite of present aspects, as lively as of yore.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, the names of the firms occupying them, and the insurance, so far as could be learned:

No. 45 Hayne-street, corner of Meeting, owned by CRANE, BOYLSTON & Co. Insured to the extent of about $5,000.

No. 43 Hayne-street, owned by JOHNSTON, CREWS & BRAWLEY. Building entirely destroyed. Partially insured for $12,000. Occupied by the *Courier* Office, who have an insurance of $10,000 on their stock, which may cover their loss.

No. 41 Hayne-street, owned by JOHNSTON, CREWS & BRAWLEY. Building totally destroyed. Partially insured for $12,500. Occupied in the lower part by Mr. W. H. CHAFEE, as a wholesale grocery establishment, Stock worth $30,000. Entirely lost—insured for $15,000. The upper part of this building was used by Messrs. W. T. BURKE & Co. as a wholesale dry goods store. Their stock was a total loss; but we are pleased to learn that they are probably protected by their insurance.

No. 39 Hayne-street, owned and occupied by HASTIE, CALHOUN & Co., as a wholesale shoe and saddlery house. Building entirely burnt. There was, we are informed, a partial insurance on the store to the amount of some $8,000. Their stock had not all come to hand, and they had not yet opened for business; but there were goods in store to the value of $23,000, which were burnt. Some $15,000 of this was the property of the proprietors, and was covered by insurance. The balance, some $8,000 in value, belonged to other parties.

No. 37, formerly occupied and owned by HYATT, MCBURNEY & Co., was somewhat injured, and other buildings around were more or less damaged.

Messrs. JENNINGS, THOMLINSON & Co., at No. 35 Hayne-street, report small losses.

CASUALTIES.

About 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day, after the fire was suppressed, a number of persons entered between the burnt walls of one of the buildings for the purpose of removing a valuable iron chest, and while there the walls fell in, covering up or injuring more less seriously, some twenty-five persons, as near as can be calculated at present.

Capt. HOFFMAN, Chief of Military Police, is badly hurt, his thigh fractured, and has received a most severe cut on the head. Some five or six other white men, principally of the police force, were very badly injured, and one of them, it is feared, fatally hurt. Three colored men have been killed outright, and a number of others have suffered severely. The smoke is so dense around the fire that the efforts to remove the rubbish and recover the bodies that may be buried under have been suspended.

Obituary.

LIEUT.-COL. WM. P. HALL.

This officer, who served with great distinction both in the Mexican war and in the late struggle, died yesterday at his residence in Thirty-sixth-street, this city, of disease contracted in the prison pen in Columbia, S. C. His record of service is very honorable. Before he was of age he won the position from the ranks to be Sergeant-Major in the regular army, and is conceded to have been the first to plant the United State colors on the heights of Chepultepec. For this act of gallantry he was commissioned Captain in the regular army, but for private reasons chose not to accept the appointment. When the celebrated gold snuff-box, left by ANDREW JACKSON as a legacy to the bravest soldier in battle, was presented a few years since for a claimant by ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, the adopted son of the legatee, the claims of Col. HALL were urged by many old soldiers who had witnessed his bravery on the battle-fields of Mexico. Our Common Council, however, who had the difficult task of awarding the gift in their hands, decided in favor of another, on the alleged ground that Col. HALL belonged to the regular army, and was on that account barred out from the list of competitors. Early in the late war Col. HALL again took the field, and was seriously wounded on more than one occasion. He was made prisoner by the rebels when serving as Major of the Ninth New-York or Ira Harris Cavalry, and was held by them for seven dreary months, during which he suffered the terrible horrors incident to prison life at Richmond, Charleston and Columbia. Bearing his imprisonment patiently, he did much by the sheer force of his example, in spite of his failing health, to infuse spirit and hope into those of his comrades out of whom the rigors of prison experience were crushing heart and life. He was exchanged last November, and came home with the seeds of consumption deeply planted in his constitution, and now has passed away. His death will cause a feeling of genuine sorrow among all his old comrades, who will long cherish his memory as a brave and able officer, a trusted friend, and a modest, whole-souled man. He leaves a widow and several children.

DEATH OF DR. JOHN GREEN, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

The Worcester *Spy* of the 19th announces the death of Dr. JOHN GREEN, a venerable and respected citizen, at the age of 82 years. Dr. GREEN was born in Worcester on the 19th April, 1784, and was the fourth in descent from a line of physicians not less distinguished in the theory and practice than himself. He graduated at Brown University in 1804, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from his *alma mater* as well as from Harvard College in 1826. He was at different times President of the Worcester District Medical Society, and Vice-President of the American Medical Association, as well as the First Hresident of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, counsellor of the American Antiquarian Society, and member or officer of other associations of a literary or scientific character. Dr. GREEN presented his private library to the city of Worcester in 1859. It numbered about seven thousand volumes and became the nucleus of the public library, which bears his name, and which has since nearly doubled under his constant care. Dr. GREEN's modesty was marked, and although he gave liberally, he preferred to conceal his charities, even from the recipient, when it was practicable. He married in early life DOLLY CURTIS, daughter of DAVID CURTIS, of Worcester, but survived her many years. They had no children.

DR. J. L. RIDDELL.

The death of Dr. J. L. RIDDELL, of New-Orleans, has already been announced. The *Picayune* says:

"Dr. RIDDELL had been for some time in feeble health. He had exhibited tendencies to apoplexy, having had several sudden fainting fits during the last year. In the organization of the late Democratic Convention he made the opening address in behalf of the Executive Committee, which convoked that body, and used a phrase which was firmly objected to by some members of the convention, and which we commented on a few days ago in the *Picayune*, showing the inoffensiveness of the remark, and the too great haste and zeal of the convention in manifesting resentment for its utterance.

The Doctor was greatly agitated and annoyed by this misrepresentation of his remark, and in attempting to write a card in his vindication, fainted and was taken home, and physicians called. He was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition, and all the usual remedies in cases of apoplexy proving unavailing, he died this morning.

Dr. RIDDELL was a native of Connecticut, and has resided in this city for thirty years. In that time he acquired the reputation of one of the first chemists of the South. In the University of Louisiana he filled the chair of chemistry with great distinction from the foundation of the institution. A man of large brain, of great industry, patience and equanimity, he acquired a vast fund of scientific knowledge; and what is more remarkable, combining with these qualities great tact, thrift and management in the practical affairs of life, he accumulated a large fortune. Dr. RIDDELL had filled several important offices in the Federal Government, and was about sixty years old at his death."

Fire at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 21.

A fire last night destroyed the woolen mill of SHAW, TAYLOR & Co., in West Philadelphia. It originated in the carding-room, from the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The loss on the building is $20,000; partially insured. The loss in stock, machinery, &c., $25,000; insured for $15,000, in the Royal, Fame, and other companies.

Marine News—Disasters, &c.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The Merchants' Exchange, of this city, has received the following to-day:

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 20.

Arrived—Ship *Free Trade*, from New-York; 144 days passage.

DISASTER.—The brig *H. B. Forest*, from Boston, for Cape Breton, struck on a reef off Country Harbor, N. S., on the 19th inst., and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Oct. 21.

During the gale, three schooners went ashore on McCrab's Island, this morning, viz.: *Eliza*, of P. E. I., for Boston; *Maria Richards*, of Quebec; and another, name unknown.

Nebraska Election.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The average majority of the Union Territorial ticket is about six hundred.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 21.

The iron-clad *Miantonok* sailed for Washington to-day.

Companies A and B of the Fifth United States Artillery, arrived here to-day.

The tug *Alida* has been discharged from the service of the government.

The rates of fare on the opposition line of steamers are still being reduced.

Masonic.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Oct. 21.

The visitors from the Monroe Commandery of Knights Templar, of Rochester, N. Y., thirty strong, arrived here from Quebec at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, and were received by the Portland Commander, who will entertain them here until Tuesday.

Arkansas Immigration Society.

An Arkansas Immigrant Aid Society was formed on the 30th ult. at Little Rock. Hon. ROBERT J. T. WHITE, the Secretary of State, is President. Gov. MURPHY and Judge BARTLETT lead in a list of some ten Vice-Presidents, Adjutant-General BISHOP is the Corresponding and J. P. JONES the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer is Major BARNES, of Pulaski County. Other officers compose a Bureau of Agricultural Lands; a Bureau of Commerce and Manufactures; a Bureau of Mines and Mineral Lands, and a Committee of Ways and Means. The object of the society, as set forth in its constitution, is "the dissemination of information calculated to encourage immigration to the State, both foreign and from other portions of the United States, and to provide ways and means for the actual settlement of all who may determine to make Arkansas their home."

A PARTNER IN AN ALBANY PORK ESTABLISHMENT ABSCONDS.—Quite a sensation has been created in mercantile circles by the absconding of the junior member of an extensive firm on South Broadway, consisting of father and son. The son has for his wife a young woman that he had married in a Western city, who has proved to be of the most gay and volatile disposition. Not long since rumor had it that she had eloped with an accomplished Brazilian, with whom she had been intimate in a boarding-house on State-street; but the reported elopement proved to be untrue, the fact that she had returned home to her father's house, in consequence of the stories set afloat by the Mesdames Gossips relative to said intimacy.

On her return to this city, it was soon evident to herself and her husband that life in Albany was every way undesirable to them. The firm had an amount of money on deposit in one of our banks. The woman owed no good will to her father-in-law, on account of his opposition to her frivolites, and she desired to get hold of that money for her own purposes. It is therefore supposed, with very good reason, that she determined to secure it as a means to gratify her love of folly and fashion, and persuaded her husband to draw it from the bank. The amount of this sum we have not definitely ascertained, but understand it to have been grossly exaggerated in reports on the street. The money was drawn and the pair started for New-York.

On learning of this movement, the old gentleman immediately started in pursuit of the runaways, and found them last Thursday in the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York City. He was accompanied by a younger son, who went up to their room. The wife sent down word that her husband was out, but that she would soon come down. By this ruse the husband was enabled to slip over to Brooklyn, while his wife entertained her father-in-law, until the conviction forced itself upon his mind that he had been sold.

He then went for a detective. The officer very soon compelled the woman to make a full confession of their plan. Their trunks, she said, were checked for Toledo, and from thence they intended to go to Paris, via Montreal, and enter on a European tour. She was brought back to this city, and on Friday morning started with the younger brother for Montreal, to intercept her husband. They have not since been heard from. The husband was seen in Ogdensburgh night before last.

The head of the firm has the heartiest sympathies of our mercantile community. The embarrassment to his business will be but temporary.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

A ROMANTIC CASE.—A strange story is told by a Paris correspondent of a M'lle EDITH P——, a young lady of good family, but without a fortune, who was, however, an accomplished musician, and who published some years ago several of her compositions, which gained her some celebrity. As she also happened to possess considerable personal attractions, she soon had a swarm of admirers buzzing round her. Unluckily she left in the hands of one of the most ardent amongst them some letters capable of being turned against her. A German, a great amateur of music, now enters upon the scene, falls in love with the lady, and makes her his wife. The baroness, getting a hint of danger likely to arise from the letters before spoken of, endeavors, by hook or by crook, to get them into her hands. *"Ce que femme veut, Dieu le veut,"* says the old French proverb; and so by a series of romantic incidents she succeeds in recovering them all; but instead of making an *auto-da-fe* at once, as she should have done, of the dangerous missives, she places them in a private drawer in order to re-read once again the follies of her youth. Suddenly the baroness finds, to her horror, that the letters have disappeared—have been stolen, in fact, from her desk. A month passes, and no clue is found to the thief, till, only a few days ago, a man calling himself a business agent presents himself to the baroness, stating his business to be of the most private nature. He, of course, is the possessor of the letters, having bought them from her *ex-femme-de-chambre*, and in true dramatic style he demands an exorbitant sum for their return. If she refuses, they will be made public, and that in such a way as to ruin the reputation of the lady. He is so remarkably rude that the high-spirited woman, losing patience, has him thrust out of the house. This honest man of business, who occupied a respectable position in Paris, upon his return to his office closets himself with another party, to whom, for some reason, he tells the story. A clerk in the outer office, a sort of Dick Swiveller, takes to "airing his eye at the keyhole," and overhears this confidential chat. The result is that he breaks open another desk, and (most chivalrous office clerk!) places the letters once more in the hands of the baroness. This time she does the thing she ought to have done before—she tells her husband frankly what has happened, and hands him the packet, which he tosses behind the fire unopened. Now comes in the Police Correctionelle. The respectable man of business, furious at being robbed of papers intrusted to his keeping, calls in the police, and Mr. Richard Swiveller—it must be Dick—is locked up. The matter comes before the proper tribunal, investigations are made, and the clerk is released with a compliment. The respectable man of business takes his place on a charge of conspiracy to extort money. The first purloiner of the letters has yet to be discovered.

PENSION CLAIMS.—The following statement of the number of pension claims, during the year ending June 30, 1865, will appear in the Commissioner of Pensions' report to the Secretary of the Interior:

ARMY.—Invalids, 15,328, yearly amount	$1,220,785
Widows, mothers and orphans, 24,716, yearly amount	2,575,672
Total, 39,444, yearly amount	$3,796,457
Whole amount of army pensions paid during the year	$8,319,672
NAVY.—Invalids, 257, yearly amount	$19,245
Widows, &c., 266, yearly amount	35,328
Total, 523, yearly amount	$54,573
Whole amount of navy pensions paid during the year	$205,480

WHAT MR. ROBINSON THINKS OF THE CURRENCY.—In the course of a conversation with several parties, of whom HORATIO SEYMOUR was one, Hon. LUCIUS ROBINSON used the following language in reference to the national currency: "I say that the greenback is a lie. The promise upon its face is a lie. The Congress by which its issue was authorized enacted a lie. The bank by which it is sent forth circulates a lie, by doing business upon a false and fraudulent basis. The whole thing tends to bankruptcy and repudiation." The same idea is presented, in a more adroit form, by Mr. ROBINSON's letter of acceptance. The position thus taken is that of the Democratic party. The people will take care that a man who holds such opinions is not retained as the chief financial officer of the State, to give them effect in a constant warfare upon the securities of the government, and, consequently, upon the capital of the country.—*New-Haven Journal.*

GEN. GRANT'S REAL NAME.—The Milwaukee *News* says that a prominent and reliable citizen of Wisconsin was told by Gen. SHERMAN, when on his recent visit to Milwaukee, that Gen. GRANT's real name is *Hiram* S. GRANT, and not Ulysses S. Grant, as he is usually designated. Gen. SHERMAN stated that the name by which Gen. GRANT goes was acquired by the blunder of the member of Congress who recommended Gen. GRANT for the military academy, when he handed in the name of young GRANT to the Secretary of War. After his appointment to West Point, the embryo Lieutenant-General endeavored to secure a correction of the error, but the officers of the academy declined to do so, for the want of authority, and referred the matter to the War Department, where for some reason it was neglected. The modest student of military tactics finally flanked the difficulty by assuming the name which accident and the official record assigned him. His mother, however, never fails to call him "Hiram," and ULYSSES never fails to respond to the call.

—Señor PACHECO, late Spanish Ambassador at Rome, left the negotiations with the Papal Court relative to the observance of religious festivals in Spain in a very advanced stage. Twelve only of these festivals are to be celebrated annually out of the number formerly observed.

No protective duty is necessary to secure for Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" a preference over Lubin's Extracts among connoisseurs in perfumes. The public should know, however, that the so-called Lubin's Extracts in this market are all domestic imitations. One bottle of the "Night-Blooming Cereus" is worth a gross of them.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

Chas. B. Brown,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Memphis, Tenn.

References given if wanted.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Water-Proof Boots,

English Double Sole BUTTON GAITERS. Our Fall Styles now ready. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

N. B.—We have no connection with any other establishment in the city of the same name.

To the Ladies.

Use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, which is prompt, infallible and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists. Price, $2 a bottle. Send for circular.

Fresh Aerated Bread

Can be had every day at the bakery, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., and at grocery-stores and depots throughout New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. ☞Sold by all druggists.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHASE—IRWIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, at Springfield, Ill., by Rev. J. P. Costa, CHARLES D. CHASE, Esq., of New-York, and Miss ELLA IRWIN, daughter of the late Robert Irwin, Esq., of Springfield.

HASBROUCK—NEWLAND.—On Thursday, Aug. 24, at Grace Chapel, Harlem, by Rev. W. Mowbray, J. A. H. HASBROUCK and MARGARET NEWLAND, all of this city. No cards.

STORM—HASBROUCK.—At the same time, by the same, WILLIAM STORM, of New-York City, and ANNA ELIZA, daughter of the late Jonathan Hasbrouck, of Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

DIED.

BREMNER.—At Hohokus, N. J., on Saturday, Oct. 21, BENJAMIN E. BREMNER, in the 44th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 147 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 23d inst., at 2 P. M.

BATHGATE.—At Roseville, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 20, after a brief illness, LOUISA K., youngest daughter of James E. Bathgate, aged 9 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

FITZ MAURICE.—On Friday, Oct. 20, WILLIAM FITZ MAURICE, M. D., aged 75 years.

GILBERT.—On Friday, Oct. 20, at the Albemarle Hotel in this city, HENRY L. GILBERT, aged 37 years, 1 month and 4 days.

The friends of his own, and his widow's family, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Chas. E. Noble, No. 212 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Sunday,) the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

HOPPER.—At Greenville, N. J., on Saturday noon, Oct. 21, MARY, relict of James Hopper, aged 67 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, Jacob M., George F. and James A. Hopper, and of her son-in-law, William Travis, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her son, Jacob M. Hopper, No. 65 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct. 20, VIRGINIA, daughter of Neely and the late Eliza B. Lockwood.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 112 Bergen-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH.—On Saturday, Oct. 21, EDWIN, infant son of Walter and Mary E. Van Amburgh, aged 15 months.

Funeral services will be held to-day, (Sunday,) at 3 P. M., at No. [illegible] Barrow, corner of Greenwich-st.

WHITE.—In Gowanus, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, JOHN WHITE, late of Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, after an illness of two weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the Washington-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHOLERA—CHOLERA.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Well defined principles may now be determined for the treatment of cholera.

Study this short address and you will be able to cure yourselves of this disease, which is in all cases, without exception, connected with a poisonously contaminated state of the blood or condition of the system, that will not maintain a healthy action of the heart and organs generally, causing a feeble circulation shown by the pulse, which hardly beats over forty in a minute, which occasions stagnation in the blood-vessels, an accumulation in the vessels of the stomach, bowels and liver, from which the evacuations are simply exudations.

These symptoms arrest the secretions generally, but of the liver and kidneys in particular, and constitute, in fact, the essence or essential attributes of the disease. Being so, I ask what are the indications to be fulfilled, or the requirements of a rational treatment?

Restore excitement to the heart and secretive organs by divesting the blood of its poisonous qualities through the organs of the stomach and bowels, thus cleansing the liver and the kidneys and restoring the heart to its proper action.

With this view

BRANDRETH'S PILLS ARE THE REMEDY.

Universal experience testifies they excite the liver and all the secretions: in fact, that their stimulating operation is general upon the whole system—upon the heart as well as upon the most remote membrane. These pills, therefore, fulfil the purpose of a sure, because rational treatment. I, then, declare to you that BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the remedy for cholera, and the only one in which any confidence can be placed. But they must be early employed and used boldly, according to urgency of symptoms.

Opium must not be given at all. Opium arrests secretion and evacuation; the disease can only be cured by restoring secretion and producing evacuation.

Cholera is a disease in the first stage, caused by a fulness of the internal vessels, which, if emptied, the disease is cured. Opium binds them up, and may kill, but never cures.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS have directly opposite effects, and if used early, while the stomach is able to absorb them, are sure to cure. It may require many doses repeated to produce the usual effect of a single dose. But they are innocent, and hurt not the teeth as calomel does, and are more certain in their effects in restoring order in the system.

HOW THEY SHOULD BE GIVEN.

When the energies are prostrated, when the pulse is below fifty, the poison derived from the air breathed is depressing the action of the heart. Now is the time to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Begin with four, broken up and given in syrup or molasses. They ought to be used thus every two or three hours until they have purged freely. Even should no other symptom be present in a choleric time than a very low pulse the pills should be given, or the next symptoms will be rumbling of the bowels and a slight diarrhea. You anticipate this by a use of the pills.

The diarrhea may not be prevented, but the dose of pills taken have given you a better chance of successfully combatting the disease. They have eased the circulation to some extent, and this is a great gain. So, should the diarrhea come on, a few doses of pills every few hours will soon complete the cure. Good gruel or well-prepared barley water and broths long boiled, made of mutton or fresh meat, or sheep's heads, are indispensable. Take the cholera in hand early in this way, and it will soon lose its terrors.

Remember at all times that it is not the quantity of BRANDRETH'S PILLS taken, but the effect produced, which must guide us in their use. Physicians give immense doses of calomel, with the intention of its cleansing the liver and kidneys. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are more certain than calomel as cleansers of the liver and kidneys, and are innocent; they do not hurt the teeth or bones as calomel does. They are innocent as bread. In nearly all other diseases the pulse beats quicker, but in cholera IT ALWAYS BEATS SLOWER. The choleric poison, derived from the atmosphere, produces a deadening effect upon the heart's action, the blood circulates slower, less oxygen is absorbed, more carbon is retained, and if the blood is not eased, the whole terrible chain of evils follow, as seen in the worst cases of cholera, but can be infallibly prevented by

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

It is hoped the cholera may not visit us, but it is well to understand the evil and discuss its management. Even now it requires nearly double doses of medicine to produce the usual effect of half the quantity on the bowels. I attribute this fact to atmospheric causes. I recommend that BRANDRETH'S PILLS be broken and taken in syrup or molasses; this plan will assist the stomach to digest them.

H. BRANDRETH

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
WILL SPEAK AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25.
SUBJECT—"THE SOUTH VICTORIOUS."

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH services in the Eighth District Court-room, corner 7th-av. and 22d-st. Service and sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING a lecture for the Jews on the *Obstacles to their Final Restoration to their Own Land*, by Rev. WM. WARDLAW. Service commence at 7½ o'clock. Jews and Gentiles are cordially invited to attend.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent. Fifteen hundred and forty-three "little wanderers" were received in this home last year. Day-school from 9 to 2 o'clock. Sunday-school from 2 to 3½ o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor, will, SUNDAY EVENING, commence a course of lectures on the various religions of the world. *Zoroaster and the Fire Worshipers*, will be the subject Sunday evening. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

REV. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., RECTOR of St. Thomas Church, will preach the first of a monthly course of sermons before the Young Men's Church Association of Yorkville, on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life for the righteous only worship at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested in the above themes are cordially invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by Rev. E. D. MURPHY, Oct. 22, corner Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, corner Dover and Water sts. at 3½ P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3 P. M. All seats free.

THREE DISCUSSIONS ON SUNDAY AT Metropolitan Hall, No. 95 6th-av. WALTER HYDE speaks upon creative principles, with splendid panoramic illustrations, at 10½ morning. Discussion upon the Bible and Spiritualism, afternoon at 3. Discussion upon the good and evil of theatres, evening at 7½.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ evening. Preaching by Rev. Mr. BELDEN, of Rhode Island. Subject in the morning—*Waiting on God, the True Source of Strength in the Church.* Evening—*Where is Thy Brother?*

SPRING-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—A lecture by Rev. Dr. A. A. WILLETS, of Brooklyn will be delivered in this church, near Varick-st., Oct. 23. Subject—*Characteristics of the Age and the Man for it.* Friends of Old Spring-st. are promised a rich feast in this eloquent lecture. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. R. C. PUTNEY, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. Class meeting at 9 A. M. and 12 noon. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

AT ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. THOMAS LODGE. The church has been greatly improved and fitted up. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RIGHT REV. DR. QUINTARD, BISHOP of Tennessee, will preach in the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY MORNING. Evening lecture at 7½ P. M. repeated—*Why all Good Protestants should be Catholics.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. T. J. TAYLOR, of Shrewsbury, N. J., will preach on SUNDAY, morning and afternoon, and Rev. E. F. REMINGTON, evening. Services 10½, 3½ and 7½. Free seats.

THE SOCIETY OF PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS hold meetings at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., every SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Mr. H. B. STORER speaks to-day at the usual hours. Seats free, and the public cordially invited.

REV. E. G. BROOKS GIVES HIS FOURTH discourse to the young at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Work.* Morning service at 10½. All are cordially invited.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*The Glory of Universalism*—being a fourth lecture on that doctrine.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, (near Division.)—Preaching by the Pastor on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Revival services will be continued every evening through the coming week at 7½. Welcome all. Seats free.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. SMITH. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON WILL RESUME preaching in the Bethesda Baptist Church, in 22d-st., on SUNDAY. Services A. M. and EVENING. Also, a free lecture on *The Wreck of the Golden Rule*, THURSDAY EVENING, at the same place.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG, of St. Luke's Hospital, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING next.

JUDGE CARTER, OF CINCINNATI, WILL speak for the Spiritualists at No. 720 Broadway, at 10½, on *Diabolism*, and at 7½ on *Progression, Universal and Human.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free; public invited.

AT LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SABBATH, the 22d, the services will be as follows: Morning Discourse—*Lessons from the late War.* Evening Discourse in Sacred biography—*Abraham and his Covenant with God.*

FREE EPISCOPAL CHAPEL—THIRD-AV., between 76th and 77th sts. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH Pastor. Sunday school at 2 o'clock P. M. Rev. WM. D WALKER will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION—East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. R. G. DICKINSON. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST Church, near Broadway and 7th-av. Preaching SUNDAY, Oct. 22, by Rev. G. S. CHASE, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. W. H. BOOLE at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. SUNDAY, the Rector will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes, and Rev. E. BENJAMIN at 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The God of the Living.*

SPIRITUAL MEETING—LAMARTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Conference at 3 P. M. Trance speaking at 7½ EVENING.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—THE SEXTON will be in attendance every morning next week, from 9 to 10 o'clock, for the purpose of renting pews for the term commencing Nov. 1.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT. (PRESBYTERIAN) corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEO. L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor. Services every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—PREACHING by the pastor, Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE ECLIPSE.—REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY next, morning and evening, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. Subject for the evening: *The Lord God is a Sun.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Greene-st., near Canal. Rev. JAMES C. NIGHTINGALE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 and 2 o'clock. All welcome.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH,—ELDER J. V. HIMES will preach in Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, SUNDAY, Oct. 22, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Grenada Hall, Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M.

THE GOSPEL OF THE KINGDOM OF God will be preached by His messenger on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., in Jones' Hall, No. 656 Broadway. Seats free, and friends of Christ welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st. The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by a choir of 20 children.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of 37th-st. and Lexington-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

AT THE CENTRAL PREYSBYTERIAN Church, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH.—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Oct. 22, by Rev. JAMES S. DICKERSON, of Pittsburgh, Penn., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST.—Preaching MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. F. HILDRETH. Strangers invited.

REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. S. B. BELL's,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID GROESBECK WILL PREACH in the First Free Will Baptist Church in 17th-st., west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION

For Supervisor,

ANDREW BLEAKLEY.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, 16TH WARD.
For Member of Assembly,
HENRY F. RANNEY.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

CENTRAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1, 1865.

All persons who may hold unsettled claims of any kind against the Sanitary Commission are requested to present the same for adjustment to the General Secretary, at the Central Office of the commission, without delay. JOHN S. BLATCHFORD, General Secretary.

NOTICE.

STONINGTON LINE STEAMERS.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 23, the steamers of this line will leave New-York at 4 P. M. instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore.

TO CAPITALISTS—FEVER AND AGUE.

One of the most successful remedies ever known for sale, for want of time to attend to it. Address, with real name, confidentially, M. B. C., Box No. 2,218 New-York Post-office.

Gens. Beauregard and Jordan and Jeff. Davis.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I received a few days since from Gen. THOMAS JORDAN the proof-sheets of an article entitled "Jefferson Davis," which is to appear in the Oct. number of your magazine. I have written to him requesting him not to publish it at this moment when Mr. DAVIS is a close prisoner in a fortress, but fearing Gen. JORDAN may not receive my letter in time, I take the liberty of writing to you direct, in the hope that the publication of that article may be delayed at least until Mr. DAVIS shall have been liberated, in order to afford him the opportunity of defending himself, should he think proper to do so.

I am far from being one of his admirers or proselytes; indeed, I might have many things to say against his mismanagement of our national affairs while he was our Chief-Magistrate; but we should never strike at a fallen foe when incapable of opposing any resistance. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

REPLY.

[Copy.]

FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1865.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard, New-Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 2d, relating to Gen. JORDAN's paper on Mr. DAVIS. Before your note reached me, (yesterday,) the sheet containing that paper was entirely printed. It is, therefore, wholly beyond my power to delay the publication of the article.

I cannot admit that the production of this paper by me is a blow at a fallen adversary when he is incapable of opposing any resistance. It can in no wise be to his prejudice on his approaching trial. His personal character is nowise assailed. His official acts are certainly proper subjects for discussion at any time, here or elsewhere. While I do not fully agree with Gen. JORDAN upon all points, I yet thought it every way desirable that the views of a man who had special opportunities of judging should be presented to the public. As far as I can judge from pretty extensive conversations with men who acted conspicuous parts against us during the war, these views are essentially those of the great mass of competent judges at the South.

The whole subject was carefully considered before I decided to publish the paper, and I must add frankly that I should not have thought it advisable to withhold or delay the paper, even had your suggestion to that effect reached me in time to make it possible for me to do it.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDITOR OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Jeff. Davis.

A MEMORIAL FROM VIRGINIA CLERGYMEN.

The Richmond papers publish the following:

WINCHESTER, Va., Oct. 11, 1865.

To His Excellency the President:

DEAR SIR: In forwarding this memorial it is proper to explain that it was not presented for signatures until late at night after the final adjournment of the "Episcopal Council" of Virginia, when many of its members had left. The "Presbytery" had also adjourned, and its members on their way home.

That the memorial expresses the wishes of every Christian in the South none can question, and we would fain believe, could the voice of the humane and merciful throughout the North find utterance, they would join in a cordial chorus of "amen" to our prayer.

Would you have your name borne to the Throne of Grace by a grateful people calling for blessings on your head, hear our prayer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATH'L B. MEA

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned clergymen and laymen of the "Episcopal and Presbyterian" Churches, who have been convened in the City of Richmond, in their usual annual church assemblies, and having now adjourned, are about to separate to return once more to their homes, desire, before so doing, to avail themselves of the opportunity of addressing to your Excellency, in the fewest words possible, a memorial respectfully asking for executive clemency for their fellow-countryman, JEFFERSON DAVIS. It is not their purpose even to indicate the many grounds upon which they believe it might be urged. They only recognize in his a fellow-countryman, for many years distinguished alike for purity of character in private, and acknowledged ability and honesty of purpose in public life, who is now borne down by the heavy hand of sorrow and misfortune, and who yet in reality is not more responsible for the course of events, which led to the late disastrous civil war, than hundreds of others throughout the country.

It surely cannot be out of place for the followers of the Prince of Peace, who has said: "If ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will forgive you your trespasses," to put in a simple plea for mercy.

Rev. W. C. Meredith, R. R. Duval, George Woodbridge, William Friend, J. Cosby, J. R. Jones, R. C. Ambler, C. Walker, A. J. Smith, A. Burrode, John Cole, Magruder Maury, A. M. Randolph, T. B. Maury, Richard T. Davis, Miles C. Selden, Chas. W. Andrews, Lewis Walke, Cassius F. Lee, Samuel Ridout, Charles E. Ambler, N. S. Kepler, William Norwood, J. M. Meredith, E. Fountain, Charles Minnigerode, J. A. Mitchell, James B. Houitt, I. M. Carson, P. Williams, Moses D. Hoge, P. Slaughter, N. H. Massie, W. N. Ward, E. P. Perkins, Pike Powers, James M. Hains, J. Earnest, W. W. Williams, G. S. Caraway, D. C. T. Davis, Robert M. Baker, H. Stringfellow, W. W. Greene, T. P. Martin, D. F. Sprigg, W. N. Pendleton, H. N. Pendleton, W. H. Pendleton, Tom M. Ambler, William McGuire, George T. Williams, Nathaniel B. Meade, E. C. Murdaugh, Churchill J. Gibson, S. M. Bird, Charles H. Reade, T. V. Moore, R. B. Price, W. H. Platt, Isaac Gibson, A. Converse.

AN ELOPING COUPLE PURSUED SEVEN THOUSAND MILES.—Capt. STANSBURY, late of the St. Louis police, returned on Tuesday evening, having caught, in the City of Quebec, a runaway girl, who eloped with a man from her mother in Cincinnati some two months since. The girl was safely returned to her mother by the Captain, who was amply rewarded for his trouble. The Captain informs us that he has traveled over seven thousand miles in pursuit of the fair maid. He said it cost him at least two thousand miles of rail and water travel more then was necessary, owing to the fact that the elopement was prematurely published in the St. Louis papers. The young lady got wind that the Captain was in pursuit while she was in Buffalo, and then commenced a race unparalleled in police annals. The Captain chased her all over the New-England States, when he found that the fugitive had taken the Canada route. She was then followed to Boonshire Falls, in Canada West; thence to Toronto, Bytown, Three Rivers and Montreal. The Captain got off the scent of the fugitives on the Grand River, owing to the fact that they left the main lines of travel and took to a raft, descending the river two hundred and fifty miles. At Montreal, the girl's paramour getting tired out, the latter was left behind, when the girl steamed down to Quebec, where she was caught by her persevering pursuer. The girl—who, according to the Captain's statement, "is the prettiest he ever laid eyes on"—delivered herself up gracefully, and was returned to Cincinnati, to sin no more it is to be hoped. This was her second elopement, she having tried the experiment once before, and was captured at the Planter's House, in this city, in company with a gambler, by the same officer who recaptured her the second time.—*St. Louis Democrat, Sept. 21.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. THEAD MOITH'S
CHEMICAL WRITING FLUID,
Warranted equal to Arnold's.
Samples, style and prices can be seen, and orders filled at Messrs. HALL & BLAUVELT'S,
No. 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

C. W. FRENCH,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Just received a large stock of silk under-clothing, English merino under-clothing, Shaker-flannel under-clothing, beautiful French and English scarfs, warm gloves, carriage-blankets, traveling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Cal and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

FURNACES, RANGES.

BROWN'S WATER FURNACES, CHILSON'S CONE FURNACES, HARRISON'S IMPROVED RANGES, manufactured by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 268 Canal-st., New-York. Call and examine, or send for full description.

TO ACTRESSES AND LADIES IN GENERAL.—Use MLLE. RACHEL'S "EMAIL," CREME COSMETIQUE FRANCAIS, AND POWDERD E LA JEUNESSE. Warranted by a celebrated French physician, and used by Rachel, the great French actress, and ladies of the French Court. Apply to Mlle. ESTELLA HALTZ, hairdresser, Metropolitan Hotel, or to JAMES CONNER & CO., sole agents, No. 25 West Houston-st., New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.—FOR SALE, THE LAST eight years of the New-York *Herald*, not a day missing; all choice numbers New-York TIMES and Brooklyn *Union*: also odd numbers. Inquire of JAMES WALKER, No. 114 Fulton-st.

ENGLISH LONG-RANGE SHOOTING locking gun, at $35; weight, 12¼ pounds; W. J. King, maker, London.
ALEX. FRIEDBURG, No. 157 East Houston-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted without fee in advance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

POLITICAL.

REGULAR NASSAU DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
FOR MAYOR,
JOHN T. HENRY, JR.
Col. C. B. GRAHAM, President.
T. W. DAVIS, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION NOMINATION.
Sixth Senatorial District,
Comprising Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Wards.
FOR SENATOR—GILBERT C. DEANE.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, CHEMISES, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDER CLOTHING, CLOAKS, SACQUES, HATS, CAPS, BOYS' SUITS, COATS, BLOUSES, WAISTS, &c., INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL OUTFITS, &c., ready-made and made to order.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Reps, Moire Antiques, Brocades, Rich Satins, &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED SILKS.
PLAIN, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, PLAIDS, &c., &c.
And at stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Loops, Curtain Materials, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Waterproofs, Vestings, &c., &c.—a fine assortment at retail, for Men's Boys' and Ladies' wear
Also at stores Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Lace Shawls, Sets, Trimming Laces, Handkf's, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
and Embroideries in great variety.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large and attractive stock of fashionable cloaks of our own and foreign manufacture, including all the latest novelties. Also, Fall and Winter Shawls in every variety, AND AT STORES No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Stair Carpetings, Mats, Druggets, Rods, &c., &c.,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,
At retail below usual prices.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. ALSO, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, A FINE ASSORTMENT, AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
made of fine spring steel in the highest style of art.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of
IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS.
Mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL CLOAKS!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL SILKS!!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL SHAWLS!!!
DAVIDSON'S NEW FALL MILLINERY!!!!
SPLENDID STOCK.
SPLENDID STYLES.
SPLENDID VALUE.
DAVIDSON BROTHERS,
BOWERY CLOAK STORE,
Nos. 264 and 264½ Bowery.

LAKE & McCREERY
HAVE NOW OPEN A LARGE
AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
VELVET,
SILK,
CLOTH
AND OPERA CLOAKS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

CARPETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
CROSSLEY'S, TEMPLETON'S, and other best makes and
NEWEST DESIGNS OF CARPET,
BY THE YARD AND IN MEDALLIONS.
LINENS, SHEETINGS,
COUNTERPANES, DAMASKS,
TOWELS, TOWELING, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, TABLE COVERS,
BROCATELLES, LACE CURTAINS,
REPS, &c., &c.,
purchased before the recent advance in the European market.
NOW OFFERED AT POPULAR PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will largely replenish
ON MONDAY, OCT. 23,
all their
POPULAR STOCKS OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
MERINOS, POPLINS,
DELAINES, &c.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are receiving by every steamer extensive assortments of PARIS NOVELTIES in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
SACKS, MANTILLAS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
GLOVES, &c., &c.
Broadway and 10th-st.

MME. F. PINCHON,
having returned
FROM PARIS,
is prepared to exhibit
THE
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH
and
OPERA CLOAKS.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

CHEAPEST DRESS GOODS IN THE CITY
AT ADOLF KURTER'S, NO. 225 EIGHTH-AV.
From importer's auction sale,
Splendid brocaded lustres at 3s.
Excellent quality mohairs, 31c.
Double widths roubaix poplins.
Small plaids, very desirable, only 50c.
sold in all parts of the city at 75c.
Paramattas, yard wide, 50c. and 56c.
French merinoes and Empress cloths.
Reps, coburgs, alapacas, roubaix, &c.
A splendid line of new and fashionable
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
at great bargains.
Balmoral skirts at a small advance on manufacturer's prices.
Blankets much below the present market prices.
Flannels much below the present market prices.
Cotton towels, of all kinds, much below the present market prices.
N. B.—Country dealers liberally dealt with.
They will please call in the morning.

VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, OCT. 23, NEW LOTS OF TOWELINGS, LINENS, LINEN DAMASKS, NAPKINS, CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACES, QUILTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN, TUCKED SKIRTS, CHEMISE, DRAWERS, WAISTS, CORSETS, HOOP-SKIRTS, BALMORAL-SKIRTS, GENTS' AND BOYS' SHIRTS, CRAVATS, COLLARS, BOSOMS, SUSPENDERS, SCARFS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY, KID GLOVES, RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, OPERA FANS, HAIR NETS, BUGLE GIMPS, FANCY GOODS, DRESS BRAIDS, PINS, COTTON, &c., &c., ALL AT OUR DOWN-TOWN WHOLESALE PRICE, AND 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.
VALENTINE & CO.,
NO. 12 4TH-AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INTITUTE PARK.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
NO. 737 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Opposite Astor-place, and
NO. 277 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN,
Offer the latest fashions in
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
TRIMMING VELVET AND MILLINERY RIBBONS,
COMBS, BRUSHES, NETS, GLOVES, and
FANCY GOODS GENERALLY,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,
At low prices.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-Yo

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—FALL importation—an assortment from $20 up. Also comprising several superb LONG SHAWLS, from $1,200 to $2,500; unequaled for beauty of design and fineness of quality.
J. RUSSELL, No. 222 Wooster-st., near Amity-st.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING BONNETS.
The MOST SPLENDID DISPLAY, far surpassing anything before offered; retail prices 25 per cent below the average.
(Observe) W. JACKSON, IMPORTER of MOURNING GOODS, No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.
MOURNING GOODS,
SPLENDID BARGAINS,
FROM AUCTION.
BLACK ALPACAS, 40 cts., worth 65 cts.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cts., worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
VICTORI CRAPES, $1, worth $1 50.
SILK PLAID EUGENIES, 62½ cts., worth $1.
ENGLISH POPLINS, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
BALMORAL SKIRTING, 75 cts., worth $1 25.
ENGLISH and FRENCH BOMBAZINES, DELAINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, CANTON and TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE and CUBAN CLOTHS 6-4 wide, besides innumerable fabrics which will be found equally cheap, especially BLACK SILKS.
(N. B.) JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 Broadway, bet. Spring and Prince sts.,
Opposite TIFFANY & CO.'S.

NEW FRENCH BALMORAL SKIRTS.
NEW BLACK SILK QUILTED SKIRTS.
NEW FRENCH CORSETS
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS
AT REASONBABLE PRICES.
Having just returned from Paris, we will open our
FALL IMPORTATIONS
ON MONDAY, THE 23D INST.
GAYNOR, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER,
NO 765 BROADWAY.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
Importer and Dealer in
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
SHAWLS, &c.,
NO. 425 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

THE BUBBLE HAS BROKEN!!!
DOWN
COME
THE
PRICES.
DRY GOODS.
MARKING DOWN,
IS AGAIN THE ORDER OF THE DAY,
AND OLD STOCKS
MUST BE SLAUGHTERED.
CLEAR THE TRACK FOR BARGAINS!
OLD FOGIES WILL TAKE A
DIFFERENT TRAIN,
BUT OUR MOTTO IS
IF YOU HAVE OLD GOODS,
SLAUGHTER THEM;
IF YOU BUY NEW GOODS,
SELL THEM CHEAP.
SO LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS!
LOOK
OUT
FOR
BARGAINS!!!
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.
WHAT CAUSED THE CHANGE?
Late last week the largest wholesale house in the United States, wielding an influence unparalleled in the records of mercantile history, offered for sale a large line of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC goods at prices greatly below the former rates. Having no old stock bought at high prices to conflict, we did not hesitate to buy largely, and therefore we have the pleasure of calling attention to the prices we name below:
BEST DELAINES, 31c.; former price, 40c.
BEST PRINTS, 31c., former price, 35c.
PLAID DRESS GOODS, 31c.; former price, 56c.
PLAID POPLINETTS, 37½c.; former price, 56c.
PLAID BRILLIANTINES, 50c.; former price, 62½c.
MOHAIR DEBEIGES, 31c.; a great bargain.
STRIPED MOHAIR, 31c., worth 50c.
BLACK ALPACAS.
BLACK ALPACAS, 40c.; former price 50c.
BLACK ALPACAS, 50c.; former price 62½c.
FINE QUALITY, 62½c.; former price 75c.
VERY FINE, 75c.; worth $1.
EXTRA QUALITY, 87½c.; former price, $1 10.
COLORED ALPACAS, SAME PRICES.
4-4 PLAID ALPACAS, 75c.; worth $1.
GREAT DECLINE
IN BLANKETS.
BLANKETS for $5; former price $7.
BLANKETS for $6; former price $8.
BLANKETS for $7; former price $9.
BLANKETS for $8; former price $10.
BLANKETS for $9; former price $12.
BLANKETS for $10; former price $13.
BUY YOUR BLANKETS
WHILE THESE BARGAINS LAST.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS for 40c.; former price, 50c.
FLANNELS for 50c.; former price, 60c.
FLANNELS for 62½c.; former price 75c.
CANTON FLANNELS, 44c.; worth 50c.
CANTON FLANNELS, 50c. and 56c. Very heavy.
BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
MUSLINS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS.
BEAVER CLOTHS, $2 50; former price $3.
BEAVER CLOTHS, $3; former price $4.
BEAVER CLOTHS, $3 50; former price $4 50.
BEST QUALITIES, $4, $5, $6, $7 and $8 a yard.
CASSIMERES IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
A LARGE LINE OF MERINOS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS,
HOSIERY, SHAWLS, WOOLENS, GLOVES, &c.,
FROM AUCTION,
AT AUCTION PRICES.
Customers will find our prices exactly as advertised. Our stock being light, we have been able to buy these goods to great advantage, and the prices at which we shall sell them will be LESS than the majority of merchants have paid for them at wholesale.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE, THIS WEEK,
NO. 340 BOWERY.
Consult your own interest. Inspect our
TREMENDOUS STOCK
of
DRY GOODS,
embracing every variety of rich, rare and elegant grades of goods, bought, under the supervision of Mr. RODGERS, from the leading European markets and the large auction sales of New-York.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS!
Unparalleled inducements to purchasers of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, in
IRISH POPLINS,
AMERICAN POPLINS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH MERINOES,
COBURGS, PARAMATTAS,
ALPACAS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, SCARFS,
CIRCULAR CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
CLOAKINGS, &c.
DOMESTICS AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LINENS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FLANNELS,
in English and American.
PLAIN AND FANCY DO.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,
in Under-vests, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Vails, &c., &c.
Besides, a
TREMENDOUS STOCK
of
SPLENDID BOG-OAK ORNAMENTS,
brought by Rodgers from the swamps of Ireland—a rich, rare and racy style of jewelry, national in its character, and withal decidedly genteel.
CALL AND SEE THEM,
together with
OTHER NOVELTIES,
only to be found at the far-famed and justly celebrated
EMPORIUM OF TASTE AND BARGAINS,
RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY,
Between 2d and 3d sts.,
New-York.

AT ELGER'S, NEW FALL GOODS, SELECTED by himself in Europe; the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment in the city. Ladies' and gents' jet chains, pins, bracelets, buckles, ear-rings, &c.; pearl, jet, and fancy buttons; also, steel and gilt goods; English scissors, pen-knives, combs and brushes, portmonnaies, hair nets and waterfalls; also, a full line of best English small wares.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S, and other celebrated kid gloves, at low prices; undressed kids, new colors, only 90c.
W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

AT R. H. MACY'S, JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES. FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of CARPENTER & BOARDMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
EDWARD P. CARPENTER,
LANSDALE BOARDMAN.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.
EDWARD P. CARPENTER will continue the stock commission business at No. 4 Wall-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm of GREACEN & BROWNE, for the transaction of a Commission business in Stock, Bonds and Gold. Office No. 11 Wall-st., corner of New-st.
JOHN GREACEN, JR.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865. CHAS. BROWNE.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain, or no charge. Beautiful teeth inserted, $1 each. All operations skillfully performed and warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

SAVE MONEY AND AVOID PAIN.—DR. SWAIT, Sr., corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., EXTRACTS TEETH under fresh NITROUS GAS at 50 cents each. Teeth filled and inserted on the best terms.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wishes to sell a pair of bay carriage-horses, sound, gentle and good travelers; also, a sorrel well-trained saddle-horse. Apply at Stable No. 104 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE CARRIAGE horses, as the owner is about leaving for Europe. Apply at W. H. MILES', No. 54 West 19th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.
Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:
NEW-YORK.
New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.
DELAWARE.
Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.
GIESBORO, D. C.
TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.
The animals to be sold in October are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.
It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.
JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
The following named vessels will be sold at public auction at Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 M., viz.:
Iron side-wheel steamer BEN DEFORD, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Iron side-wheel steamer S. R. SPAULDING, 1,090 tons; cylinder 56 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer ILLINOIS, 2,100 tons; cylinder 85 inches, stroke 9 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer GUIDE, 731 tons; cylinder 48½ inches, stroke 11 feet.
Wooden side-wheel steamer WESTMORELAND.
Wooden side-wheel steamer COSSACK, 653 tons; cylinder 44 inches, stroke 11 feet.
Iron screw-steamer GEN. MEIGS, 366 tons; cylinder 32 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Iron screw-steamer KARNACK, 960 tons; cylinder 48 inches, stroke 2 feet 10 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer ASHLAND, 837 tons; cylinder —.
Wooden screw-steamer THOS. A. SCOTT, 1,052 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer SHETUCKET, 334 tons; cylinder 26 inches, stroke 18 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer RANGER, 420 tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer GOV. CHASE, 746 tons; cylinder 40 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Wooden screw-steamer CHARLES THOMAS, 1,155
Propeller LANCER.
tons; cylinder 42 inches, stroke 36 inches.
Schooner RECRUIT, about 400 tons.
Terms—Cash on day of sale, or duly certified and examined vouchers for transportation service.
STEWART VAN VLEIT,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Q. M. U. S. A.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
20,000 TO 30,000 TONS OF PITTSTON COAL AT AUCTION.
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.
The PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th of October next, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, by BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 20,000 to 30,000 tons of fresh mined "Pittston" Coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at Newburgh, pro rata, during the month of November.
The sale will be positive, and upon the usual conditions for the sale and shipment of the company's coal; to be stated at the time of sale.
TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR,
NOW CLOSED, OFFER FOR
SALE BY AUCTION, TIMBER,
LUMBER, SASHES, SHAFTING,
PULLIES, HANGERS, STEAM PIPE, &c.,
On TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Armory Building, on 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
By order of the Board of Managers.
THOS. C. SMITH, Secretary of Committee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1865.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.
UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS, OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.
I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N.Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Terms—cash, in government bonds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. G. M.

AUCTION SALE OF 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1865.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will hold their twenty-ninth auction sale of coal, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, at 12 o'clock, noon, at their new salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time they will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, 25,000 tons of fresh-mined Scranton coal, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November next.
The sale will be positive; each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder, no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of, the company. The conditions will be fully made known at the time of sale.
Terms: Fifty cents per ton, in current funds, payable on the day of sale, and the balance, with the government tax of six cents per ton, in current funds, within ten days thereafter, at the office of the company.
JOHN BRISBIN, President.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer—No. 83 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
AUCTION SALE.
THOMAS ALDRIDGE will sell 113 and 149 lots of ground on the premises, Oct. 25, 1865, at 2 o'clock precisely, located in the centre of Hudson City, N. J., on Montgomery, Clark, Manners and Franklin avs. and Colden-st., on and near the line of the Hoboken, Hudson City and West Hoboken Railroad, by which this property can be reached within twenty minutes, being one and a quarter miles in a direct line from the Hoboken ferries, whence these cars leave every fifteen minutes.
There are two public buildings erected, and one about to be erected, on parts of this property.
Term easy.
Title perfect.
Should this day be stormy, the sale will take place on the first fair day thereafter.
Maps can be had of THOMAS ALDRIDGE, near the Court-house, Hudson City.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

DR. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL IS AT NO. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st. The following parents have sons in it, and have had for two years past: William M. Evarts, Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Wm. A. Booth, Judge D. P. Ingraham, Joseph Nason, E. T. Tefft, Z. Ely, Rev. Dr. D. B. Coe, S. L. Mitchell, D Perkins.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge of Miss ARMSTRONG, the former superintendent, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

THE MISSES WALKER REOPENED their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

TEACHERS.

HIGHER AND LOWER ENGLISH branches thoroughly; mathematics, composition, piano, singing, drawing, ornamentals; seven years' experience; highest testimonials from prominent individuals; terms $1 an hour; pupils accommodating themselves to teacher's vacant hours and convenience, about half price. Box No. 20, Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO IS studying divinity would like a few pupils to prepare for college or business. Address STUDENT, Box No. 933, Post-office, N. Y.

A LADY OF THIS CITY DESIRES TO find a few pupils to instruct in the English branches, at their own residence; or a class of young ladies in history and English literature. Address A. M., book-store, No. 134 6th-av.

A VISITING TUTOR OF EXPERIENCE desires a reengagement; highest city references. Address Box No. 1,153 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN AN OLD established hardware firm, in a Southern city. Address No. 127 Astor House, before 12 o'clock M. Monday, stating where interview may be had, and what share of profits will be expected.

FINANCIAL.

5-20 BONDS.
IMPORTANT TO
HOLDERS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
Having made large conversions of Compound Interest Notes into the
NEW 5-20 LOAN,
We are now prepared to offer the Bonds for sale to arrive, in amounts to suit.
Parties holding 5-20 Bonds of the issues of 1862 and 1864, by exchanging them for the loan of 1865, will make a profit of from one to three per cent. in cash, and have the same Bond a longer time to run.
Henry A. Heiser's Sons,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.
P. S.—The Bonds of the *issue of* 1862 being wanted for *shipment to Europe*, enables *American holders* to reap this advantage.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS
No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,
(Continental Bank Building,)
Near WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

AGENCY, BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 24 Pine-st.
WALTER WATSON, CLARENCE M. MYLREA and JAMES GOLDIE, agents.
Exchange bought and sold on London and collections made in Great Britain and the colonies. Drafts issued on Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, British Columbia and San Francisco. Drafts for small sums issued on Ireland and Scotland.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
The stockholders of this company are requested to meet informally at the office of Griswold & Dickinson, No. 62 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1865, to take into consideration the affairs of the company.
GEORGE D. CRARY,
GEORGE BUTLER,
Attorney, &c.,
THOMAS B. LAWSON,
E. L. WATSON and others,
Stockholders in said company.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL....$2,000,000. SURPLUS....$1,200,000.
This bank will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest on favorable terms. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1865.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 14, 1865.
THE HUGUENOT BANK OF NEW-PALTZ, New-Paltz, Ulster County, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of Metropolitan Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
EDWARD HAND, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, 1865. The polls will be open from 2 until 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 9, 1865. SAMUEL B. ISAACS. Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1865.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, the transfer-books of said company have been reopened at this agency.
H. W. FORD, Transfer Agent.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Intagliotype and Graphotype Engraving Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 Park-row, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., to elect trustees for the ensuing year, or until the next annual meeting. A full attendance is requested, as other matters of importance to the stockholders will be presented.
R. C. ROOT, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company bonds, due 1st proximo, will be paid at the Merchant's National Bank, New-York. Parties holding ten or more coupons would facilitate the payment by sending the same to the Bank one week prior to that date.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNEXceptionable references as to character, desires a situation in some respectable family to superintend household affairs; is capable of teaching young children, and a good sewer. Address A. B., No. 71 East 12th-st., on Monday and Tuesday.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REspectable Protestant woman: is accustomed to children and competent to take care of an infant; is patient and kind to them, and disposed to discharge her duty faithfully in every respect; a good city reference. Apply at No. 1,251 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing; best of city reference. Call at No. 58 East 35th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm-hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, house-workers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OLD, a situation in a banking or broker's office; is a good and rapid penman, and is correct at figures; salary no object; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 296 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, with unexceptionable city references. Apply at No. 56 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, from 11 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD HOLLOW-WARE and Stove Plate Moulders. Apply at PHOENIX FOUNDRY, corner Railroad-av. and Putnam-st., Jersey City, or at No. 97 Beekman-st., New-York.

WANTED—200 LABORERS TO WORK ON railroad between East Thompson, Conn., and Southbridge, Mass.; wages $1 65 per day; board $4 per week. Apply at Webster, Mass. WALL & LYNCH, Contractors.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK FOR THE St. James' Club, Montreal. Address, with testimonials and wages wanted, the Secretary.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family. Apply at No. 49 5th-av., betweed 9 and 12 o'clock.

THREE EXPERIENCED HAT, CAP and fur goods salesmen, such as have a good trade already built up, and one experienced hat buyer, wanted by LAUNERDRIGGS & KINGSBURY, 25 Park-place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

$8 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR SINGLE rooms with board, to permanent gentlemen; families accordingly; also rooms without board by night or week, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park; a restaurant attached. House open all night.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife and two daughters, aged 14 and 7 years; would like to hire second story of a strictly private family; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 14th and 36th sts. Address S. H. S., Box No. 142 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; A pleasant single front room, suitable for a single gentleman, at No. 132 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.; references exchanged.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—with or without board, in a strictly private family in 14th-st., near 5th-av; highest references given and required. Address T., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

A CHOICE SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison-park.

HOTELS.

WALL HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURGH.—N. B.—Only four minutes from the ferries, and twenty-five minutes from Broadway, New-York. Beautiful rooms, en suite and singly. Desirable and healthy location. Terms moderate.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 21ST inst., at the Philharmonic Rehearsal, or on the way to 5th-av. and 20th-st., a lady's blue enameled GOLD WATCH, with brilliants and sheaf of wheat in centre, and medallion on reverse side. A Truscan chatelain was attached to watch. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at McIntire's drug-store, Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

MEDICAL.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIABLE remedy to restore you, use Dr. Harrison's Female Monthly Pills—an infallible remedy. Sent everywhere, with full directions. Price $5. Only office No. 52 6th-av. Consultation at all hours.

WE WILL PAY 8 CENTS AND UPWARD per pound for old books, newspapers and pamphlets; 11 cents for white rags, and 3 to 5 cents for mixed rags.
J. H. WALKER & CO.,
No. 22 Spruce-st.

FINANCIAL.

GLOBE
MUTUAL COAL COMPANY
Coal at Actual Cost to Shareholders,
TO PARTIES SUBSCRIBING IMMEDIATELY,
SHARES, $8. PAR VALUE, $10.
WHICH ENTITLES THE PARTY TO ONE TON OF COAL AT THE ACTUAL COST.
SEE PROSPECTUS OF THE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
Nos. 64 Broadway and 19 New-st.,
NEAR WALL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

REMOVAL.—THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY HAS MOVED TO NO. 153 BROADWAY.

STERLING EXCHANGE.
DRAWN ON BARING BROS & CO., LONDON,
in sums to suit, for sale by
BLAKE BROS. & CO.
No. 28 State-st., Boston, and
No. 17 Wall-st., New-York.

THE HARMONY MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $600,000.
(Represented by the lands owned by the company.)
Divided into 60,000 shares, the par value of which is fixed at $10 each.
Of these, 12,500 are appropriated for working capital.
OFFICERS:
President.......................Mr. DAVID B. TURNER,
Vice-Presid't and Treasurer..Mr. MARTIN G. BATES.
Secretary.......................Mr. JOHN H. ROLSTON.
Attorneys.............PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President of the Central National Bank.
JOHN P. YELVERTON, President of the Bank of North America.
NOAH L. WILSON, President of the American National Bank.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, of F. Schuchardt & Sons, bankers.
NATHAN CHANDLER, of John Munroe & Co., bankers.
WM. H. TOWNSEND, Treasurer of the Sterling Iron Company.
DAVID B. TURNER, of New-York.
Each share will be entitled, from the coal mined by the company in any one year, to its proportionate share of said coal so mined at cost, not exceeding one ton per share, (or the profits thereon,) and a dividend of the profits from the product, beyond the amount delivered on the shares.
The property of this company is situated between the town of Scranton, Penn., and the Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company's property, about one mile from Scranton, and adjoining the Wyoming Railroad and Coal Company It is free and unincumbered, and the company has no debt of any kind. It is one of the best coal properties in the valley, being estimated to contain seven millions of tons of coal, almost the whole of which is above water level, and capable of producing from 100,000 to 150,000 tons a year.
Any shareholder not wishing to take his coal can have it sold by the company for his account, and receive the profit.
Subscriptions for a limited number of shares received by WILSON, GIBSON & CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York,)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.
COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.
These lands are located in the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby, Lealor and all the veins known in that Basin, both above and below water level.
Favorable leases, with an abundance of timber for mining purposes, will be made to good tenants on application to ELISHA A. PACKER, Trinity Buildings, or CHARLES H. MILLS, at the office of the company, No. 7 Nassau-st., over Continental Bank, New-York.

TEXAS.
GEORGE BUTLER,
Commission Merchant,
GALVESTON.
Collections of past due claims attended to.
Vessels and merchandise received on consignment.
Cotton and other produce purchased on orders.
REFERENCES:
Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Moses Taylor, Esq.; R. H. Lowry, Esq., President Bank Republic; Henry, Swift & Co.; Sprague, Cooper & Colburn; Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson; O. K. King & Co.
Office in New-York, No. 71 Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the GERMANIA PETROLEUM COMPANY of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 12 o'clock M., to decide upon the reduction of the capital stock of the company to $600,000.
The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) J. F. SCHEPLER,
C. HOLZAPFEL,
H. R. BALTZER,
EMIL SAUER,
WM. F. DRAKE. Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM CO., No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Highgate Petroleum Company of New-York will take place at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of October next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to decide upon the reduction of the Capital Stock of the Company to $300,000.
The transfer books will close on the 3d day of October.
(Signed) I. F. SCHEPELER,
CHAS. HOLZAPFEL,
WM. F. DRANE,
WM. F. HEINS. Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29, 1865.
MESSRS. WELLS, FARGO & CO. HAVing been appointed the transfer agents of this company in the City of New-York, all transfers of stock of the company will be made at their office, No. 84 Broadway, on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.
The transfer agency at the Continental National Bank will be discontinued on and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1865.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER COMPANY, NO. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN assessment of three dollars per share has been levied upon the capital stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company, payable on the 25th day of October inst., at the office of the company. All assessments not promptly paid will be charged interest at the rate of per cent. per annum. No transfer of stock will be allowed after the above date, unless the assessment shall have been paid thereon. By order of the board. S. J. EDWARDS, Sec'y.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1865.

HOLDERS OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS, known as the "School Bonds of 1854," are hereby notified that said bonds will be redeemed in United States gold coin at our office, at maturity, Nov. 1, 1865. Interest on the above bonds will cease from and after the above date.
LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1865.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad Company will be paid, par and interest, on presentation of the same at the office of STIMSON, FRONK & Co., No. 25 William-st., at any time between now and the 10th of November next.

WANTED TO BORROW—$15,000 ON IMproved and unincumbered property in Richmond, Va. New-York references given. Address immediately S. W. G., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free from government tax, has this day been declared out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER cent. has this day been declared free from government tax, payable on Nov. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed till the 2d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

EUROPE	A. DUCHESNE	FRIDAY	Nov. 10
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON		FRIDAY	Dec. 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.

Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre. WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 25.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 1.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 8.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 15.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 22.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD. No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Oct. 28
HELVETIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 4
ERIN	SATURDAY, Nov. 11
VIRGINIA	SATURDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Nov. 25

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

EDINBURG	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Oct. 21
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 25
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Oct. 28

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Southampton, as follows:

ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Nov. 25, 1865.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Dec. 23, 1865.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO	HENRY A. GADSDEN	March 17, 1866.
FULTON	JAMES A. WOTTON	April 14, 1866.

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin .... $132 50 | Second cabin $80 00

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. PINCKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 14. For passage at the lowest rates apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SEMI-WEEKLY,

connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.

The new and elegant steamships
ARIADNE, Capt. CRARY;
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER;
VARUNA, Capt. WHITEHURST;
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. BREAKER,

will leave Pier No. 37 North River every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. These steamers are unrivaled for speed and passenger accommodations.

The steamship VARUNA on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25.

For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Agent at Savannah, JNO. R. WILDER, who will forward all goods intended for the interior.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway

The favorite steamer EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Nov. 2.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent. No. 26 Broadway

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO,

calling at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco and Bahia.

The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, one of their first-class steamers, (the 29th falling on a Sunday, they will sail on the 30th.)

THE NORTH AMERICA

will leave on MONDAY, the 30th of October, from Pier No. 43, North River, at 12 o'clock noon.

The steamers only call at Para every other trip. The NORTH AMERICA will not call there this time. The steamer SOUTH AMERICA will follow on the 29th of November. An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamship. All letters must pass through the post-office.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to THOMAS ASENCIO & CO.,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.

Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR NORFOLK CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,

The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship CREOLE, Captain KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River.

Bills of lading signed on board.

For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The elegant and popular steamship
QUAKER CITY,
WM. H. WEST, Commander,

is now receiving freight, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 4½ P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
Agents in Charleston, Messrs. RAVENEL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EMILY B. SOUDER	Capt. CHAS. P. MARSHMAN
MONEKA	Capt. WM. MARSHMAN

The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.

The EMILY B. SOUDER leaves THURSDAY, 26th inst.

For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,

Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR MOBILE, ALA.

The fast A 1 steamship
FLAMBEAU,
Capt. EATON,

will commence receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 20, at 12 M., and will leave on TUESDAY, the 24th, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company will dispatch on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, from the company's pier, No. 42, foot of Canal-st., North River, their new and first-class steamship
HENRY CHAUNCEY,
Capt. ALFRED G. GRAY,
for Aspinwall, connecting via the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and on the Pacific with the company's favorite steamship
GOLDEN CITY,
for San Francisco.

The steamers of this company will sail regularly thereafter, as above, on the 1st, 11th and 21st days of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when the departure will be on the preceding Saturday. The
ATLANTIC,
Capt. JEFFERSON MAURY, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 11, connecting on the Pacific with the COLORADO. The
BALTIC,
Capt. ROBERT H. HORNER, will sail on TUESDAY, Nov. 21, connecting with the SACRAMENTO.

THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, INCLUDING RAILROAD FARE.

First Cabin, $350; Second Cabin, $250; Steerage, $125. Children between 6 and 12 years, half fare; children from 2 to 6 years, quarter fare; children under 2 years, free.

Bankable funds (currency) only taken in payment.

Out of town applicants may secure passage by remitting bank drafts on New-York to the Company's agent, who will send tickets by mail or express, as may be directed.

Baggage checked through in charge of baggage masters over the entire route.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult passenger. For all over this weight 10 cents per pound must be paid to the purser on board. No merchandise nor bedding taken as baggage.

WAY PASSAGE RATES, NEW-YORK TO ASPINWALL.

First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $80; Steerage, $50. Children at proportionate rates.

WAY BAGGAGE—On all over 100 pounds to each adult passenger three cents per pound, payable to the purser on board.

ASPINWALL TO PANAMA.

$25 in gold, and children in proportion, payable at Aspinwall.

An experienced surgeon assigned to each ship. Medicines and professional services free of charge.

For passage tickets, or further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River.

In Boston, to
C. L. BARTLETT & CO.,
No. 16 Broad-st.
For freight, to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.
OR ON THE COMPANY'S WHARF,
Freight Agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMAC, H. L. QUIRK, Commander, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, and the GUIDING STAR, W. C. BERRY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

PIONEER LINE.
THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

Connecting with all steamboats and railroads for the interior.

The new and elegant steamship HUNTER, M. L. ROGERS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.

The elegant and fast steamship TWILIGHT is now receiving freight at Pier No. 37 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Oct. 28, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Wilmington, HARRIS & HOWELL.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY SAVANNAH LINE.

The favorite fast-sailing steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 16 East River, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to
MURRAY & NEPHEW, No. 62 South-st.
Agents in Savannah, Hunter & Gammell.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship FUNG SHUEY, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 3 P. M.; and the new steamship NESHANNOCK, Capt. J. H. WINCHESTER, on SATURDAY, Oct. 28. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.

For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.

Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.

No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.

Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.

All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.

Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.

Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.

California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS, 1865.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 18.
PASSENGER LINES FOR CAMDEN, MANCHESTER AND LONG BRANCH.

The steamer JESSE HOYT, Capt. SEELY, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

AT 11:45 A. M., EXPRESS LINE FOR CAMDEN DIRECT,

taking passengers for Port Monmouth, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squan, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Woodmansie, Shamong, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Otsion, Jackson, and all stations on Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.

Excursion ticket, good for three days, $3.

At 4:15 P. M., Way Passenger Line for Manchester, Toms River, Long Branch and intermediate stations.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE CAMDEN AND NEW-YORK.

Leave New-York at 4:15 P. M., arriving at Camden 1:30 P. M. next day.

Leave Camden at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York 4 A. M. next day.

Freight taken at low rates. Apply to S. C. HASTY, Local Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
W. S. SNEDEN, Supt.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after Sept. 23, 1865, trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., and 5 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., and 5:40 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK ON STRICTURE, PILES, FISTULA and thirty other diseases, mailed for 25 cents.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon, 2 Union-square.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE – THE MANSION HOUSE AND grounds, late the residence of Mrs. Eliza Barrow, in Jersey City, comprising 14 lots, well shaded with elm and other trees, and fronting 175 feet on Wayne and Mercer sts., and 200 feet on Barrow-st. The house is substantial and well built of wood, filled in with brick, 44 feet by 52 feet, with 12 feet portico in front, and 8 feet piazza in rear. There is also a greenhouse and two-story dwelling house upon the premises. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, in Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, or WILLIAM P. POWERS, No. 106 Broadway.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—Only 2¼ miles from the City of Norfolk. This farm contains 140 acres; is in a high state of cultivation; has upon it a fine young orchard; one of the finest race tracks in the South, and, withal, is regarded as one of the healthiest locations in the vicinity of Norfolk. For further particulars apply to ELIAS WADE, JR., No. 78 South-st., New-York, or to the undersigned, at his office, on Main-st., Norfolk, Va., opposite the Atlantic Hotel. JAMES W. HINTEN, Attorney.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5th and 8th avs.

Also, lots on the street adjacent to the Park.
Also, lots on the 6th and 7th avs., above the Park.
Also, lots on the 5th-av., south of the Park.
Also, lots on the principal streets and avenues.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 169 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, one hour from City Hall, at Orange, New-Jersey; price $40,000; and a rustic cottage and ten acres of land on Orange Mountain, $25,000. Also, elegant building lots in Llewellyn Park, of five acres each, for sale low. Apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., N. Y., and L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

DWELLING HOUSE.—FOR SALE, ON WEST 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the first-class house, four-story, brown-stone, with extension room, frescoed, in complete order; gas fixtures, mirrors and medallion carpets can be had. Possession immediately. Inquire at No. 23 West 38th-st., on the premises.

VALUABLE BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST. PROPERTY.—The undersigned, by direction of the heirs, offer at private sale the valuable property situate on the southwest corner Broadway and Bleecker-st., extending through to and fronting on Mercer-st., being 25 feet on Broadway and Mercer-st., by 200 feet on Bleecker-st. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY brown-stone front, high-stoop house in 34th-st., near 5th-av., with stable adjoining; house beautifully frescoed and in perfect order, with carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, shades and gas-fixtures, or the whole of the furniture if desired; also a splendid four-story brown-stone house, with furniture, in same street.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A cottage-house and grounds. Also, the blacksmith-shop, tools, &c., in main street of village; a good opportunity for any one to make money; the owner is removing to the West. Price of cottage, $3,500; shop and tools, $500. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR FARM IN EXchange for Brooklyn lots and cash; also a good house, three story and basement, brick, No. 401 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, price $6,500. Apply to D. W. BROWN, No. 117 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN AND ABOUT THE PLEASANT village of Plainfield, N. J., large and small cottages, with from one-quarter to ten acres of good land. Apply to BRONK, MARSH & GARRISON, No. 152 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE—Corner 5th-av., below 66th-st., and four adjoining and two near Madison-av.; also a superior brown-stone house, $43,000, on Gramercy Park. P. P. VAN ZANDT,
No. 31 Nassau-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—COMPLETELY AND ELEGANTLY furnished, a first-class full-sized house, with two-story back building in 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Possession Nov. 4. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE possession, on Murray Hill and other fine locations, by D. M. SEAMAN, auctioneer and real estate broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

SEVERAL VERY PROFITABLE FRUIT farms, at Burlington, New-Jersey, for sale. Full particulars given by addressing Box No. 83 Burlington Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement brown-stone front house No. 40 East 31st-st., near Madison-av., 20x60x-about 100 feet. Apply to E. S. SHERMAN, 253 Pearl-st., between Fulton and John.

A BARGAIN.—NEAT SMALL HOUSE OF three rooms, attic and basement; lot 25x100; in fine location; only $1,400, part cash, with possession soon. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Westchester Co.

FOR SALE—A NEW MODERN BROWN-STONE front house, three stories and basement, high-stoop, on Beekman Hill, near Central Park; price $10,000; terms easy. Apply to R. M. HARRINGTON, No. 42 John-st.

STABLE LOTS ON SEVENTEENTH-ST. FOR SALE.—Five lots north side, between 6th and 7th avs., on easy terms. Apply to EXECUTOR, office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS houses. Apply to THOS. RAE, corner 138th-st. and 3d-av., just over Harlem Bridge.

A FARM WANTED—TO LEASE, OF ONE hundred acres or upwards, situated on the line of the Hudson River or Harlem Railroads; possession now or 1st of April. Address S. S. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BUILDING, COVERing nine lots of ground, with a front on three streets, and a railroad running from the dock to and through it, admirably suited for storage or manufacturing purposes. Call on C. KELSEY, Union Stores, or No. 19 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. Also, a small one-story and basement building, with two lots.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, well located, near 5th-av., up town; fully and handsomely furnished; for six months to a private family only. For terms address W. A. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A COMPLETELY furnished house, gas, bath, heater, &c., with stable and one acre of ground. Will be let for six months; ten minutes' walk from depot, and thirty minutes from 30th-st. For particulars, inquire at No. 24 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR 18 MONTHS, ON Remsen-st., Brooklyn, one of the most elegant houses in the city, completely furnished with new furniture of the most costly kind. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, TEN MINUTES walk from the first landing, a small cottage handsomely furnished, from November to May, or longer if desired. Rent moderate. Address M. B. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brick house, No. 9 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, to a private family for one or two years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Mount Vernon, near the depot, until April 1, to a small family of adults, at a reasonable price. Inquire at the Post-office, Mount Vernon, Westchester, N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE ON 46TH-ST., near Broadway, for six months; immediate possession. Apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No 96 Broadway.

TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE and handsomely furnished parlor room, to one or two gentlemen, without board; location pleasant and convenient; references exchanged. Address D. L., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—UNFURNISHED, A first-class house, except Doctor's office, No. 15 West 20th-st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room on second floor, suitable for two gentlemen, in a private family, No. 352 West 4th-st., between Horatio and Gansevort sts.

TO LET – A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM without board, to a single gentleman, at No. 22 Vandam-st.

TO RENT AT NEW-ROCHELLE—A FINE cottage house, from Nov. 1 to May 1, for $200; one finely furnished house, $100 per month. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET—POSsession given immediately. Inquire of J. H. SILLECK, at the New-York Picture Gallery, 455 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN, A HOUSE west of 6th-av., between Houston and 14th-st., rent not over $800; or five unfurnished rooms, with cellar accommodations; terms not over $500. Address A. C. R., No. 10 Bible House.

WANTED—FROM 1ST OF MAY, A FURNISHED country residence, on Washington Heights, suitable for a gentleman's family; accommodation required for eight servants. Address Box No. 1,471 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, a large building or buildings, suitable for a woolen factory, within one or two hours ride of New-York by rail or steamboat. Facilities for water power preferred.
PARSONS & WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Prince and 34th sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 134 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co., No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director .... MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 23, at 8,
(SIXTEENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.)
will be produced Verdi's most popular Opera,
IL TROVATORE,
with a brilliant and most complete cast, including
Mme. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, Mlle. DE ROSSI, Signori MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, BARILI.
Conductor .... CARL BERGMANN

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8,
first appearance in nine years of
SIGNOR ROVERE.
First nights of the new comic opera,
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
(THE COBBLER AND THE FAIRY.)
Miss KELLOGG, Signor IRFRE, BELLINI, MARRA, Mlle. FICHER.
WEDNESDAY .... CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
THURSDAY—OPERA IN BROOKLYN ...... NORMA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼. Begins at 7¾.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

Sixth week of the very decidedly successful engagement of the renowned
RAVELS.
GABRIEL RAVEL,
ANTOINE RAVEL,
YOUNG AMERICA,
who will
ALL APPEAR
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1865.
The Martinettis, M. Van Hamme, the
BALLET
AND FULL PANTOMIME COMPANY,
will likewise appear in the following very excellent Comic Pieces:
NICODEMUS,
WITH GABRIEL AND ANTOINE RAVEL
in favorite characters.
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
by the
NE PLUS ULTRA
of Gymnasts,
YOUNG AMERICA.
After the pantomime, the
ITALIAN BRIGANDS,
in which
GABRIEL RAVEL
AND ENTIRE TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
Commencing with
THE WHITES AND THE BROWNS,
with Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Smith, Miss Burke, T. E. Morris, Barry, &c., &c.
TUESDAY—First time—
WITH NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, &c.,
the beautiful Chinese Ballet Pantomime of
KIM KA,
and BIANCO, with other entertainments.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2,
GRAND RAVEL MATINEE.

Admission, 75 cents; Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

WINTER GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Mr. STUART has to announce the
LAST NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!
LAST NIGHTS!
OF
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN!
Mr. J. S. CLARKE
but a few nights more in his great role of
ASA TRENCHARD,
IN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
with its splendid cast.
MISS ROSE EYTINGE,
Mary Carr, Mr. Walcot, Jr., Messrs. Peters, Dyott, Andrews, Borroughs, Duell, &c.

NOTICE.—As Our American Cousin cannot be performed beyond a few evenings more, the public are invited not to lose the few opportunities left of seeing
THE OLD FAVORITE,
the most popular piece, perhaps, ever presented on THE NEW-YORK STAGE.

In rehearsal, and will shortly be presented, Tom Taylor's great drama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager .... G. L. FOX
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.
NEW SENSATION DRAMA,
LIFE FOR LIFE.
COMIC PANTOMIME.
RAOUL; OR, THE MAGIC STAR.
Concluding with a Capital Piece.
The full Dramatic and Pantomime Companies.

BRYANT'S.

Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, and during the week,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
(The excelsior troupe) in the following pieces:
LES MISERABLES, or OLD TIMES' ROCKS.
OUR AFRICAN POLKA, SCARED CONTRABAND,
RECKON I'S IN LUCK, DEAF IN A HORN,
WEARING OF THE GREEN.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
DAN BRYANT .... as .... BADGER
Parquet, 50 cents; Circle, 30 cents. Commence at 7½.

444—AMERICAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Manager and Proprietor .... R. W. BUTLER.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY, Oct. 23, and every evening during the week,
A POWERFUL BILL OF ATTRACTIONS,
in which
THE FAMOUS TROUPE
will appear, whose brilliant and varied performance is nightly received by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES
with the highest acclamations of delight.
A CONSTANT CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Doors open at 6; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STEREOSCOPTICON

SCHOOL OF ART.
Corner of Grand and Crosby sts., near Broadway.

Sixty pictures will be exhibited every evening on a canvas 800 square feet.

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE AUDIENCE will be taken every evening and exhibited on the Canvass the next evening.

Admission 30 cents. Doors open at 7; commence at 8.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,

being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.

Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

The new and staunch side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE, 900 tons burden, DAVID P. DAVIS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 45 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4½ P. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Fare $2.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, byrail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

DAILY LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT—ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 9, the steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave from Peck-slip, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the express train. Freight taken for the Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, }
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, } Commissioners.
HENRY L. HOGUET. }

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the bill of the costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Honorable George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the second day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN, }
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH N. BARNES. }
NEW-YORK, October 21, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, where not already opened, in the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the bill of costs, charges and expenses incurred by reason of the proceedings in the above entitled matter, will be presented for taxation to Hon. George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of November, 1865, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN K. HACKETT, }
GEORGE WILKES, } Commissioners
WILLIAM CAULWELL. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1865.

KENTLEDGE AND PIG IRON FOR BALlast for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This Establishment does not Advertise in the New-York Herald.

BRILLIANT AND MORAL COMBINATION.

Second week of the dashing equestrienne,
OCEANA,
THE CZARINA OF THE HIPPODRAMA,
in the romantic spectacular Drama of
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE WILD HORSE OF TARTARY.
Its elaborate and
GEORGEOUS SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
together with the
THRILLING AND PERILOUS FLIGHTS
of the Wild Horse, as personated by the
TRAINED HORSE "TARTAR,"
who makes a
TERRIFIC ASCENT
to the extreme height of the stage, with
OCEANA LASHED TO HIS BACK,
is received with the most
ENTHUSIASTIC OUTBURSTS OF APPLAUSE
from
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
It will be performed
EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

Messrs. H. Daily, T. Hadaway, J. Bridgman, W. L. Jamison, J. J. Collins, R. J. Johnson, F. Haviland, M. Vigotty, R. Anderson, T. S. Atkins, E. Stevens, T. Soutain, Mrs. J. J. Prior, W. L. Jamison, G. Melville, Misses Jennie Cleaver, and Miss Emma Schell appear.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
Buckstone's domestic drama of
VICTORINE;
OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT,
supported by the
ENTIRE STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY.

Previous to the Drama every Afternoon and Evening, the charming Irish Comedienne and Vocalist,
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
whose inimitable and
IRRESISTIBLE IRISH HUMOR,
and great vocal ability, proclaim her
"THE GEM OF ERIN,"
will appear in SONGS, STORIES, &c.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
OVER 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
THE IDENTICAL LINCOLN LOG-CABIN,
built by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in Macon County, Illinois, in 1830, and in which he resided for two years.
MISS ANN ELIZA LEAK, BORN WITHOUT ARMS.
CROCHETS, BRAIDS HAIR, EMBROIDERS, &c.
THREE of the LARGEST GIANTS in the world,
AND PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRL EVER SEEN.
GEN. GRANT, JR., the smallest Dwarf ever exhibited.
BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS,
TWO STEAM GLASS ENGINES in motion.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THREE-HORNED BULL.

Cosmoramas, stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.

Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress .... MRS. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager .... J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
IMMENSE SUCCESS
of the great local sensational drama, in
FIVE ACTS AND A PROLOGUE,
embodying truthful, varied and interesting pictures of life and manners, in innumerable novel and interesting phases, entitled
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
received nightly with the greatest enthusiasm by
CROWDED HOUSES,
who fully indorse the opinion expressed on this representation of
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
on its original production, that it ranks as
THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE SEASON,
and warrants the announcement of its repetition
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
With
ELABORATE SCENERY BY HAYES,
including the beautiful tableaux,
UNION-SQUARE AND THE FIRE,
always encored.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC BY THOMAS BAKER.
APPOINTMENTS, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 7¾.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

514 BROADWAY. 514
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.

MONDAY, Oct. 23, and every evening during the week will be performed the new local sensation burlesque, (copywright secured,) entitled
THE MANAGERS' TRIUMPH;
OR, THE BLACKMAILER'S DEFEAT.

The cast will embrace the entire strength of the company.

NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, &c.

Scene 1—THE INFERNAL REGIONS.
Satan in Council. The Decree. "Fire."
Scene 2—RUINS OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Meeting of Barnum and the Blackmail Chief. The Bargain. "Bully for you."
Scene 3—THE EDITOR'S SANCTUM.
He's got the best of me. "Vengeance."
Scene 4—MANAGERS' HEADQUARTERS.
Meeting of Managers. Report of Committee.
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
"We will be free." "No more Blackmail."
Scene 5—ABODE OF THE BLACKMAIL CHIEF.
Apparitions of his Victims. Retribution. Satan claims his own. Duel in the Dark. Satan Victorious. Defeat of the Blackmailer.
Scene 6—THE ENCHANTED GROVE.
Triumph of the Managers. Grand Tableaux.

Previous to the burlesque, Ethiopian Minstrelsy, by the STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD.

Seats secured during the day without extra charge.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865. }

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., and Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon after as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, }
NO. 8 SOUTH GAY-STREET, }
BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 12, 1865. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 27, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of about TWELVE THOUSAND GALLONS WHISKY, as follows, viz.:

Lot No. 1.—About 6,650 Gallons prime RECTIFIED WHISKY.
Lot No. 2.—About 3,230 Gallons OLD RYE WHISKY.
Lot No. 3.—About 3,350 Gallons PURE BOURBON WHISKY.

These Whiskies are all in prime order, the packages all newly guaged, were selected with great care, and will be found upon examination fully equal to any Whiskies that have been offered in this or any market.

Proposals for FIVE packages and upward will only be considered for either lot.

Samples may be seen and blank proposals obtained at the offices of the following-named officers of the Subsistence Department:

COL. H. F. CLARKE, A. D. C., and A. C. G. S., New-York.
BREVET BRIG.-GEN. C. L. KILBURN, A. C. G. S., Philadelphia.
MAJOR GEO. BELL, C. S., Washington.
CAPT. THOS. C. SULLIVAN, C. S., Richmond, Va.
CAPT. E. D. BRIGHAM, C. S., Boston, Mass.
And at THIS OFFICE.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all bids on the above lots that may be deemed too low, or to withdraw any of the lots specified above.

Proposals should be addressed "Proposals for the purchase of Whisky," and directed to the undersigned.

Payment to be made in government funds, fifty (50) per cent. to be paid at the time of notification of acceptance of bid.

Five days will be allowed after the acceptance of bids for the removal of stores.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of their bids.

The Whisky in all the above lots to be sold by the PROOF GALLON, and purchasers will be required to settle their bills upon the certificate of the State Gauger as to the amount.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. THOS. WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.
W. H. PARKHURST, Capt. and C. S.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
NO. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865, for rebuilding pier at foot One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and North River.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging around Northern Dispensary at junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.

For flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

For flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 12, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., of Monday, Oct. 30, 1865, for the supply of 5 twenty-inch and 126 twelve-inch cast-iron stop cocks, 28 fire hydrants, known as "Ayres' hydrants," and 27 fire hydrants, known as "Coffin's hydrants."

Specifications and blank forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEVENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.
New-York, Oct 18, 1865.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 20th day of October, 1865, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1865.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 1.

A panel of 100 Petit Jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Part 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 156 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, }
BUREAU OF WATER RENTS, Oct. 18, 1865. }

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of 10 per cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the 1st day of November next. WM. H. KING, Registrar.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager ...... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
MONDAY,

LAST TIME for the present, (on account of approaching attractions,) SEVENTH TIME IN AMERICA, the standard old comedy, by Colly Cibber,
THE DOUBLE GALLANT.

With new and beautiful scenery, correct costumes and splendid cast—in which will appear

Messrs. E. L. Davenport, John Gilbert, Chas. Fisher, Ringgold, George Holland, John Sefton, Norton, Wright, Browne, Williamson, Pope, Graham, Ward, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Green, Miss K. Barrett and Miss St. Clair.

The play concluding with a Minuet and Country Dance, (arranged by Mr. Grossi,) by all the characters.

TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT for the present, (in consequence of forthcoming novelties,)
THE SERF.
(Fifteenth time.)

WEDNESDAY—LAST TIME for the present, in consequence of forthcoming novelties,
STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, and ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, a new and original FIVE-ACT COMEDY, with new scenery and appointments, entitled
THE NEEDFUL.

Miss MARY GANNON and Mrs. VERNON will shortly appear, for the first time this season.

Mr. WALLACK has much pleasure in announcing the engagement at this theatre of
MR. FREDERICK ROBINSON,
(from the Theatre Royal, St. James, London,) whose arrival is daily expected.

Open at 7½. Begins at 8.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor .... J. W. Lingard.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
A new London sensation drama, entitled the
DEAD HAND,
Mr. Walter Grisdale, Mrs. W. G. Jones, Geo. Brookes, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. Winter, Mrs. Brookes, Mr. Seabert.
HUNTING A TURTLE.

FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Finance Committee for the above fair, which is to be inaugurated at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 23d inst., would respectfully state that this institution has been in successful operation for the last two years, and its limited capacity is insufficient to accommodate the large number of sick, maimed, and crippled veterans who are daily applying for admission. To enlarge this worthy and most benevolent institution, so as to provide for the numbers who are now daily turned from its doors for want of accommodation, this fair has been inaugurated, and as the "HOME" is in one sense a national institution, giving its benefits and protection to deserving applicants, whether they be soldiers of Pennsylvania or any other State in the Union, the Finance Committee appeal with confidence to the liberality, patriotism, and benevolence of the citizens of all the States for contributions in behalf of this most praiseworthy institution.

Let it ever be remembered by those who have the means to give, that the sick and disabled veterans in whose behalf we now plead, have become thus disabled and helpless in defence of our homes, our property, and our country, and we shall be faithless to one of the most sacred and religious obligations if we fail to provide for those who have suffered so much in our behalf. We therefore earnestly appeal to the loyal and patriotic citizens everywhere for their contributions in behalf of the Soldiers' Home.

Such contributions can be sent to either member of the committee or to the Treasurer.

HENRY D. MOORE,	G. W. CHILDS,
JOHN WELSH,	JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
CALEB COPE,	CHARLES GIBBONS,
W. H. LARNED,	DR. E. WALLACE,
CHARLES WHEELER,	WILLIAM STRUTHERS,
GEORGE BULLOCK.	

HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman.
WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer.

DODWORTH HALL.

No. 806 BROADWAY.
THIRD WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Tuesday, Oct. 24.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8.

N. B.—Reserved seats may be secured each day at the Hall, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The grand piano used for the occasion is kindly furnished by Steinway & Sons.

GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY, Oct. 28.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE National Conservatory of Music will take place at the Academy of Music, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23d and 24th inst., at 2 P. M. Doors open at 1. Boxes may be secured at the door, or at the office of the Conservatory, No. 152 East 13th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

NO. 212 5TH-AV., NEW-YORK,
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on MONDAY, THURSDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MORNINGS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Afternoon for children. Evening for gentlemen. Primary Class in Brooklyn, under the instructions of Mr. F. DODWORTH, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON and SATURDAY MORNING. For terms, &c., send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS; children WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Send for a circular. Twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German cotillion and fashionable quadrilles.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Will speak at Cooper Institute
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 25,
Subject: "The South Victorious."

Lecture at 8; doors open at 7. Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents. For sale at American News Company's, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Miller & Matthews', No. 757 Broadway; B. H. Ticknor's, No. 823 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.; at the Anti-Slavery Rooms, No. 48 Beekman-st., and at the door on Wednesday evening.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR of the SCALPEL, will give his usual course of lectures on DISEASES of the PELVIC VISCERA to those surgeons and advanced students who are already familiar with, but wish to require a practical knowledge of the modern improvements in the Therapeutics and surgical treatment of these important organs. The various instruments and peculiar modes of operation invented by Dr. D., and described in the *Scalpel* during the last sixteen years, and in his works on the Diseases of Women, and the Sexual System, will be shown and illustrated. The treatment of Stricture of the Urethra, by the Urethrotome, Hernia, Hemorrhoids and Fistula, will be illustrated on the cadaver, and the diseases of the Uterus, by a series of wax preparations made by the Florentine Academicians. No expense will be spared in making the lectures as comprehensive and graphic as modern science will admit. Whenever possible, the operations performed by Dr. D. in his private practice and hospital, may be witnessed by the students. More than 2,000 cases have been treated during the past twenty years.

The fee in all cases is $100 in advance. A certificate of attendance and a full set of diagrams illustrating all of Dr. D.'s methods, will be given. Apply at his residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily, and 7 and 9 evenings.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.—FORTY-FIVE GOLD or SILVER MEDALS or OTHER HIGHEST PREMIUMS have been awarded M. & H. within a few years, and TEN within the last four weeks, for THE BEST INSTRUMENTS OF THIS GENERAL CLASS.

Printed testimony is presented in their circulars from more than two hundred and fifty of the most eminent organists and musicians in the country that THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS ARE UNEQUALED. Prices, $110 to $600. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES,

are now acknowledged the best instruments in America as well as in Europe, having taken thirty-two First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with two hundred and sixty-nine pianos, from all parts of the world.

Among the many and most valuable improvements introduced by Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS in their Piano-fortes,

THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS
is directed to their
PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT.

The value and importance of this invention having been practically tested, in all their grands and highest-price square Piano-fortes, and admitted to be the greatest improvement of modern times, they now announce that they have determined to introduce their "Patent Agraffe Arrangement" in every Piano-forte manufactured by them, without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap the full advantage of this great improvement.

Extract from the testimonial of the most distinguished Artists to STEINWAY & SONS:

Among the chief points of the uniform excellence of the STEINWAY Pianos are:

Greatest possible depth, richness and volume of tone, combined with a rare brilliancy, clearness, and perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, and, above all, a surprising duration of sound, the pure and sympathetic quality of which never changes under the most delicate or powerful touch.

We therefore consider the STEINWAY Pianos in all respects the best instruments made in this country or in Europe, use them solely and exclusively ourselves in public or private, and recommend them invariably to our friends and the public.

S. B. MILLS,	WM. MASON,	J. N. PATTISON,
ROBERT GOLDBECK,	ROBERT HELLER,	A. H. PEASE,
HENRY C. TIMM,	WM. BERGE,	THEO. EISFELD,
GEO. W. MORGAN,	E. MUZIO,	C. BERGMANN,
THEO. THOMAS,	CARL ANSCHUTZ,	MAX MARETZEK,

STEINWAY & SONS'
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 and 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAVE YOU SEEN HAINES BROTHERS' NEW PIANOS?

If not, go and see them at once, at the manufacturers' No. 360 2d-av., corner of 21st-st.

They are splendid Pianos, at moderate prices.

N. B.—Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired, boxed and shipped.

MR. J. S. THOMSON'S SINGING CLASSES are now open. All who wish to join should apply at once, or send for a circular. Residence No. 139 8th-st. Wanted, a first-class boy soprano; also a tenor for an Episcopal church choir. Address as above, stating references and salary expected.

WEARING OF THE GREEN—THE great Irish song in "Arrah-na-Pogue," sung by Shaun, the Post-boy; price 30 cents. "The Soldier's Happy Return," 30 cents. Mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

PIANOS! PIANOS!—EMPIRE CITY PIANO forte Company's Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 178 Prince-st.

JAMAICA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Ja., Friday, Oct. 6, 1865.

I have little news at this juncture to communicate, beyond the fast approaching meeting of the Legislature, which is summoned for the 10th inst., "to meet and proceed to business," and there are rumors that our sapient legislators intend increasing taxation. Everything is done in this unfortunate country to increase the misery and distress of the people, but no one cares to remove her out of the slough of poverty and ruin. I assure you I have not for many years past seen business as bad as it has been this year. There seems to be very little money in circulation, and from all parts of the country we have complaints of the utter stagnation of trade. The long drought in the early part of the year, did its share of injury, combined with the abandonment of several estates, which has thrown several people out of employment, and they have not the wherewithal to buy the common necessaries of life.

The hospital controversy still wages hot. Dr. FIDDES has written some strong letters against Dr. BOWERBANK, quite contrary to what people would have expected from a man of his quiet and unobtrusive manners, but the provocation was more than he could withstand, and Dr. BOWERBANK has found at last some one who is more than a match for him.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COLONY.

There are "breakers ahead" of the government of no ordinary character, and we cannot for the life of us divine how they can hope to keep their places for any time after the assembling of the Legislature next week. They must be aware that there is a deep surging of popular feeling throughout the country that will not easily be allayed. His Excellency the Governor plays fast and loose with our constitution and laws, after a fashion that was never attempted by any previous rules of the colony. We have a Legislature, the members of which meet, deliberate, and after taking into consideration the circumstances of the country, pass such measures as they think will suit its condition.

It has always been understood that a law having once been passed by the Legislature of a country, and sanctioned by the regal authority of that country, the same became binding upon all parties from the sovereign or the representative of authority downward. Since the accession of Mr. EYRE, however, to the gubernatorial power in this country, he has been quietly and persistently doing all in his power to subvert our constitution and bring into contempt the legislative powers of the country. He exercises this rule altogether in deference to the dictates and authority of the Colonial Secretary, and he places our legislative enactments in subordination to his own individual whims and caprices. Some people think that there is a great deal of purpose in these proceedings of Mr. EYRE. They think that there is a great deal more underlying his actions than we wot of—that the Colonial office has a policy in reference to this country which he has been sent here to carry out, and they confidently expect that some day not long hence we will have the "bauble" of the Speaker's mace removed, and, as in Dominica, the old constitution will be driven out by soldiers' bayonets, and a new one ushered in by beat of drum, and the smiles and cheers of two or three oligarchists and a half-a-dozen official nominees of the Colonial office, to whose tender mercies the country will be handed over. Under the administration of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, the doctrine of self-government for the colonies was preached and became impressed on the colonial mind. Latterly, events in several directions, have led to the suspicion that a retrograde policy has set in, and as an intercolonial correspondent to one of our papers here remarked recently, "we may fairly expect the blast of the simoom will soon sweep over the heads of all those waters who owe allegiance to Her Majesty VICTORIA." We are not strong enough to contend with the Government of Great Britain, if they determine in no longer allowing to us the right of self-government, and if such be in reality their intention it would be far preferable for them at once to lay down their programme and let us understand what we have got to expect, rather than by slow degrees to be sapping the foundation of our privileges, and allowing their Lieutenant here to trample ruthlessly beneath his feet our laws and our rights. In the meantime, though we saw the handwriting itself on the walls declaratory of the death of things as we have them at present, it would become us, in the interests of freedom, if we had but one day to enjoy those rights which are ours, that we should spiritedly set our faces against any encroachment of them. We have said that there is a strong feeling abroad against certain recent high-handed acts of His Excellency the Governor. The latest, and perhaps the most serious, is that in respect to the offices of Governor's Secretary and Island Secretary, for which statutory enactments were made, making the emoluments of them payable out of the taxation of the colony. But, singular to say, Mr. JORDON, who has been appointed to the occupancy of those offices, has been called upon to give *one-half* of their emoluments into the hands of the Governor. Mr. EYRE then takes the £600, the half of such emoluments, and devotes the amount to the payment of his private secretary and the disbursements of his office. As we have said above, such high-handed proceedings have never before marked the administration of affairs in this colony. If retrenchment were necessary, so far as these offices are concerned, it would be well for the Governor to place his suggestion to that effect before the Legislature, and seek their concurrence therein; but for him to seek to retrench such expenditure of his own accord in the teeth of statutory enactments, would be monstrous enough. But the act becomes disgraceful, when the money so diverted from its legal use is not devoted in any way to the benefit of the country, but to the Governor's own special convenience. We cannot too loudly condemn such conduct as this, and we have not the slightest doubt, from what has reached our ears, that the representatives of the people will resent it in unmistakable terms, as being beyond measure unjustifiable and unconstitutional. There is a great and vital principle involved in this business. In the Governor's conduct we see an entire overlooking of that great principle of the constitution, viz.: the right of the commons to tax themselves, and to dispose of that taxation for the benefit of the country.

It is not for the ruler of the colony to interfere with that right, and to act as though it did not exist. And the course of conduct that the Governor has seen fit to pursue in this matter, under discussion by our local organs, has been nothing less than a fraud and a wrong on the constitution. The question to be asked is—what right has Mr. EYRE to try capricious experiments with the property of the people? Such conduct is unlawful, and is opposed to the spirit and fundamental principles of the constitution under which we live. Better far is it to have no Legislature than to have one emasculated in the way Mr. EYRE would deal with ours. The Governor's duty is to maintain the law as he finds it—when enactments are made to put them in motion. He possesses the delegated right of the Crown of vetoing measures that he might think would work unjustly or unfavorably to the best interests of the country. But he possesses no separate, no individual legislative power, and certainly has no power, to alter enactments once made, or to administer them in a way contrary to the wishes or directions of the Legislature. Were such a thing to be allowed there is no saying where it would end. The tide of corruption would set in with fearful and most alarming power, and evils of the most destructive force and dire character in their effects on the prosperity of the country would be inaugurated. The evil must be crushed out. We have some curiosity to know the terms on which the Executive Committee will attempt to face the Assembly on this question. We wonder if they have ever remonstrated against the proceedings of the Governor, and what action they intend to take in the face of his persistency? If they had any public spirit in them—any regard for other interests than their own advancement—if they cared about the honor of those whom they represent—they would long since have induced the Governor to pause, unless he were a maniac, and the country would have backed them. But—more anon.

It is with pleasure I inform you that all traces of the yellow fever have now disappeared, and the island has assumed its wonted salubrity.

Emigration of the Blacks to Liberia.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

We publish below the appeal from a portion of the former slaves of Lynchburgh, to their old masters and friends, for assistance to enable them to emigrate to Liberia. They are all, we believe, honest and respectable men, and worthy of any help that may be afforded them. We learn that about one hundred and fifty will leave this city the 1st of November, for their fatherland.

LYNCHBURGH, Oct. 17, 1865.

TO OUR FORMER MASTERS: We, a portion of your former slaves, have formed ourselves into a society, known as the African Emigration Society, for the sole purpose of migrating to Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, to convey the light and civilization that we have received here, even in a state of slavery, to our heathen brethren on that benighted and long neglected continent. We expect to leave this city on the 1st of November next for our fatherland; and leave you all for no reason but the one above mentioned; none of us will carry with us the prejudices and ill-will that might arise from our being held in bondage by you, as your slaves. We know that you have been our best friends, and we feel it now the more, though we are free. You all know the peculiar situation the termination of the late war has left us in, so, therefore, we call upon you to aid us in our enterprise. We know your generous and sympathetic hearts will not let you stand aloof from us in our endeavors to do good for ourselves and people. Some of us are capable of conveying ideas of the mechanic arts; some can unfold to them, in our poor way, the marvelous light of the Gospel, and point them the way to God. We are not going to try to elevate the people of Liberia, because, from what we can learn, they are far our superiors in intelligence, wealth and learning; but Africa generally. Some of us have a good common education which we think will be of value to those who have no art. You know we are very poor; the smallest sums you can afford to contribute to our scheme will be very acceptable to us. We call upon you because we know the kind and generous impulses of your hearts, and you, on the other hand, know our situation and wants. Give us, of the abundance of your wealth, a small sum, and we believe that you will be rewarded by Him who says, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth unto the Lord." We think this will be our last request from your hands, so join and help us in our efforts to do good for our race.

We are ever your friends and obedient servants,

MACK NUCHOLS, WM. EUBANKS,
JNO. J. GARLAND, CHARLES B. LOVING,
SAM. BOURNE, GEORGE W. ROSE,
CHARLES LEWIS, LEVI M. NORVELL.

SALT LAKE.

Return of Brigham Young—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1865.

BRIGHAM and company returned on Friday from their trip southward. Considerable display of flags, banners, processions, etc. are common in the settlements during these tours of exhortation and observation, and I presume the city felt itself rather backward in such recognitional displays, so on Friday the flags and the bands and some of the militia and other citizens were out to meet BRIGHAM and welcome his return to the city.

On Friday commences the half-yearly Mormon Conference. The general talk is that it will this time be a "big thing." During his Summer's tours, BRIGHAM has freely invited the "brethren and sisters" from the country to come up to Conference, bands and choirs and all, and the report is that a big number are coming. The figures are anticipated at 10,000 to 12,000, which would certainly be large enough to make a grand old time.

The fruit season progresses finely. The peaches are ripening in good time, and their quantity is large. Fresh, they are a drug; dried, they readily fetch 40 to 50 cents per pound, and every housekeeper dries her quantum. Grain and provisions are more moderate than last fall. Flour $6 50 cash per hundred; potatoes, $1 to $1 50 per bushel; onions, $2 to $2 50. Butter is rising, being little short of a dollar a pound. Eggs, 50 cents a dozen. Barley, $3 per bushel. Oats $1 75. Wood, $13 per cord.

A Desperate Lover Commits Suicide.

From the Buffalo Courier, Oct. 19.

The case of the People *vs.* FREDERICK SCHAFFER, for the murder of JOHN SAXE, was concluded yesterday afternoon. By arrangement between District Attorney TORRANCE and Mr. DORSHEIMER, counsel for the prisoner, the case was submitted to the jury without argument; and, under the direction of the court, the jury in their seats found a verdict of murder in the second degree. The trial excited but little interest, and most of the testimony, with slight modifications, was the same as we published immediately after the tragedy. The love-letter, written to Mrs. SAXE from Cleveland, was translated to the court and jury by Mr. JOHN P. GRIERSON, and is of interest as showing the ardor of SCHAFFER's affections and the relations existing between him and the wife of the deceased. As a specimen of amorous literature we give it *verbatim et literatim;* albeit it is more amorous than literary:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1865.

Oh! beloved and faithfully beloved CATHERINE SCHAFFER. Since I have, through love for you, sinned so much, I will not leave my life in the miserable city of Buffalo. Dear: I had thought to take my life, but your faithful hand of love had a hand—must hear your sweet words day and night before my ears. FRED, FRED, do it not—not beloved. What shall I do? I am tired of my life—I will run till I find my death. Beloved and dearest in love, I beg of you for God's sake be so kind and forgive me for my deed, for you alone know it that it was not done with diligence (fleise.) Then through intensity of love toward you, because if that hole had not been in your head I would not have got so angry, and only through love toward you and the children, beloved and dear beloved, was I, your lover, who has precipitated himself into this misery, as through love for my beloved, it did not avail only alone between me and you indeed. Beloved and dear CATHERINE, will you marry me or not; because you must know the words which you have spoken at the time, and the opportunity that I should not leave you. If I cannot help you it is because I have fear that I will have a rope around my neck, which I have not rightfully deserved as you know yourself. CATHERINE, if you leave me I would rather be left forsaken by God, you know what I mean. Beloved and dearest, be so kind and write me how it stands with me and you. Mother, I have never been so bad off as now. Beloved mother you have sworn fidelity to me and I to you. Beloved and dear consort CATHERINE are you faithful unto me till death. I am to you. Write to me as soon as possible. Beloved mother I must close because my heart will break when I think of your love. This letter is the last one—If you do not write to me by next Wednesday then my body will be a corpse in the water. I wait for you at Cleveland or —— will you bring your beloved unto death.—My address is: FREDERICK SCHAFFER, Cleveland, Ohio. FREDERICK SCHAFFER.

Beloved, do conceal this address. I wish and hope that your great love has not abated for your faithful till Eternity lover and beloved bridegroom.

Farewell! FREDERICK SCHAFFER.

This was the letter which led Chief DARCY to pursue the course he did, and finally to the detection of SCHAFFER.

Jailor REINHARDT, testifying in regard to it on the trial, said:

"I first saw the letter; got it from the box; the turnkey gave it to me; that was the day the letter came to the jail; defendant was not confined in jail; he was not in jail till some eight or ten days after; I assisted in preparing an answer to the letter; after defendant was in jail I asked him what made him write such a foolish letter as this, and he said: 'Well, I was drunk when I wrote it.'"

Gen. Wool to Gen. Hite.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Daily Advertiser.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 28.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I hasten to send many thanks to you for your more than kind letter of the 14th inst., just received.

It is true that the bloody contest is ended. You will not fail to recollect my letter of the 5th of December, 1860, to Gen. CASS, then Secretary of State, when I urged him to use his influence with President BUCHANAN to stay the civil war, and save the country and Cotton States from pestilence, famine and desolation. All that was required at the time was to exert the power conferred on him by the constitution and the laws of Congress, and he would have prevented the destruction of half a million of men, and the expenditure of at least four thousand millions of money, including individual losses. Such was the result of treachery and imbecility. I trust that the South will regain her lost position, and become, if not a better, certainly a wiser and a greater people.

It is a trite saying that bought wisdom is the best if we do not pay too dear for it. When the leaders of the South commenced the rebellion, they had few of the essentials to carry on war, whilst the North had them to a greater extent than any other people on the face of the globe. All they wanted was experienced Generals and experienced statesmen. The Commander-in-Chief of the army was neither the one nor the other, and Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT was weak and feeble. He was the Alma-Mater of President LINCOLN, who acknowledged that he, himself, was wholly unacquainted with military matters—but enough of this.

We now have a man at the helm, in whom I have confidence. He unites honesty with mercy and efficiency. He has set a noble example, and is beyond the reach of bribery. A true patriot who has suffered all the evils of civil war, he will restore the broken limbs of the Union, when we shall as a nation, become all that is desired, to accomplish which you have nobly and generously done your part.

When you visit Troy forget me not, and come to my house and make it your home. No matter whether I am absent or present, you will be sure of a warm welcome. Most truly your friend,

JOHN E. WOOL.

To Gen. THOS. M. HITE, Kansas City, Mo.

Black and White Christians in the South.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE ALABAMA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

A committee appointed by the Alabama Baptist Association to consider the relations between the white and colored members of the churches submitted a report that concludes as follows:

Let us, instead of separating ourselves from our colored members, exercise the influence which God has given us over them for their good, and redouble our exertions for their evangelization. Let us impart religious instruction to their youth in Sunday-schools, and at stated periods dispense to all of them the Word of Life. He who would teach them to profit, and impress upon them wholesome instruction, must understand their peculiarities. To acquire a thorough knowledge of these takes years of close observation. We know them and we should teach them; and blessing them, they may prove a blessing to us. but if we turn them over to those unacquainted with them, they may, and probably will be injured, and may prove to be a troublous scourge.

Their position and demeanor in our churches have, heretofore, been well understood, both by them and us. Let the same be preserved and maintained, and if their conduct should make a separation necessary, let it be made, but let us be blameless in the matter.

Influenced by these and other considerations, which would render this report too prolix to mention, your committee recommend for adoption the following:

Resolved, 1. That the change in the civil relation of the colored members of our churches from slaves to freedmen does not necessitate a change of their spiritual relation to the churches to which they belong, and that the interest of such members, both for time and eternity, would be best subserved by continuing harmoniously their past relation and discipline unchanged.

2. That, whilst their condition requires no change to be made in their church relation, it loudly appeals to the sympathy of every Christian heart, and demands renewed exertions on our part to dispense to them, at regular stated periods, the bread of life, and the use of all those means, such as Sunday-schools, lectures and private instruction, &c., as, under the providence of God, may Christianize or ameliorate their condition.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. LUNDY, Chairman,
W. P. CHILTON,
MATT. BISHOP,
JOHN B. TAYLOR,
B. H. CRUMPTON.

The Press of Virginia.

From the Lynchburgh Virginian.

One by one the newspapers of Virginia, extinguished by the war, are reappearing in the literary firmament, like stars as the clouds pass by.

In Richmond, those old popular favorites, the *Enquirer, Examiner* and *Dispatch,* will soon be in operation again.

The Abingdon *Virginian* will soon be resumed by Messrs. COLE & BARR; and a paper is about to be started at Liberty.

The *Shenandoah Herald* is the title of a new paper, established at Woodstock, Shenandoah County, by Messrs. GATEWOOD & TROUT. Mr. GATEWOOD was the editor of the *Tenth Legion,* published at the same place before the war.

We are pleased to see that after a suspension of four years, the *Scottsville Register* is again published by Messrs. BRADY & HARRIS, and edited by JOHN W. HARRIS. We have received the first number of the new series, which is a good one.

The Old Commonwealth.—This is the title of a new paper established at Harrisonburgh, Rockingham county, by Messrs. SHEIRY & GRIM, proprietors and publishers. The paper is edited by JOHN C. WOODSON, Esq., a well-known lawyer, of Harrisonburgh. The first number gives evidence that the paper will be conducted with industry and ability.

The Farmer.—Messrs. ELLIOTT & SHIELDS, proprietors of the Richmond *Whig,* propose to publish, commencing with January, 1866, a monthly journal styled *The Farmer,* devoted to agriculture, horticulture, the auxiliary mechanic arts and to household economy. It will contain 32 pages. Price $3 per annum.

Christian Observer and Presbyterian Witness.—We have before us a copy of this valuable religious weekly journal. It publishes in full the highly important and interesting report of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented to the Synod of Virginia at its recent meeting in Lynchburgh, besides a variety of religious news and items of general interest.

The Danville *Register* has resumed its anti-war proportions and been otherwise improved.

That sprightly paper, the Culpepper *Observer,* has reappeared under its old proprietor, Mr. A. J. STOFER. We are glad to welcome back our familiar old visitor.

Vallandigham as a Military Man.

We find in the Mac-a-Cheek *Press* the speech of Col. DONN PIATT, made at Dayton the night before the election. His description of VALLANDIGHAM's appearance as a military chieftain is relishable:

"Why, do you remember, my fellow-citizens, that previous to the late war this CLEMENT C. VALLANDIGHAM was a Brigadier-General. I remember it, for I saw him. I happened to be in Dayton when the Governor of Ohio, on special invitation, came here to inspect the military and naval forces of Montgomery County. [Laughter.] Oh, you needn't laugh; it was a big thing; indeed, I may say it was immense. An independent company of thirty men, trussed up like woodcocks prepared for the spit—and Brig.-Gen. CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM and staff. Why, it struck me that the style and name should have been Brig.-Gen. Clement L. Vallandigtudendamhammer and staff. [Laughter.] This was the military; as for the naval force I cannot say. I suppose, upon the 'ragin' canawl,' you had a show about as imposing as the Brigadier-General. I was standing on the balcony of the Phillips House when the General came sweeping round.

'I saw him but a moment,
Methinks I see him now,
With bomb-shells worked upon his tail,
And war upon his brow.' [Laughter.]

He was on a tremendous charger, and had his breast stuffed out like a wet-nurse, and his behind like a bunty-tailed rooster. [Excessive laughter.] His epaulets dazzled the eye, his fearful sword banged to and fro, and, wide as your streets are, they were not wide enough for him. He came on cantering, caracoling and cavorting. He scared a woman with a child in her arms, on one corner; he upset an apple-stand on the other. And so he swept by, out of the present, I believe, into a glorious future. How secure our country is with such defenders, thought I. Great Clem! valiant Clem! ride on to glory. Ah! my friends, the vanity of human wishes. The war came; and did Clem, like Job's war-horse, smell the battle afar? Yes, my friends, and immediately ran into the tall grass and washed off the paint. And when he came out his swelling bosom had wilted, his bulbous behind had collapsed, and the late Brigadier-General Clement L. Vallandigtudendamhammer appeared as Aminadab Sleek, the angel of peace. This villainous saltpetre, digged from the bowels of the harmless earth, and exploded in shells, makes many an angel of peace, who was before brave as Julius Cæsar—on parade."

THE MYSTERIES OF FRENCH FEUILLETONS.—It is said that the editors of the French daily papers now accept seriel stories from their contributors on very odd conditions. If the public are pleased with a novel it is to be extended so as to last several months; if it does not make a hit, its plot is to be completed and the climax brought on at a week's notice. One publisher ordered a novelist to finish at once a narrative having fifteen characters. In four days fourteen of them had been killed by a variety of violent deaths; but just then the editor changed his mind, ordered the story continued indefinitely, and the obliging writer at once created a bevy of new characters. In another instance a gentleman who was publishing in daily numbers in *La Patrie* a translation of Mrs. HENRY WOOD's "East Lynne," received summary directions to cut short the novel, and to close the career of Lady Isabel by immediate suicide by hanging.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE IN CORTLANDT-STREET.

A New-York Bar-keeper Assaults a Jersey City Detective Officer, and is Shot Down on the Spot.

CORONER COLLIN HOLDS AN INQUEST, AND A RESPECTABLE JURY INDORSES THE SHOOTING.

Yesterday forenoon Detective Officer EDWARD L. MCWILLIAMS, of Jersey City, shot JOHN JOHNSON, of No. 16 Thames-street, near the intersection of Cortlandt and Washington streets, where he was employed as bar-keeper. Officer MCWILLIAMS at once surrendered to Policeman DALLY, and was taken to the Liberty-street Police-station, and JOHNSON was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died.

It appears that JOHNSON had been known as one of a gang of thieves, and that on Sunday last, being with the gang on the train which bore the New-York Firemen's Association to Philadelphia, he was violently thrust out. Thirsting for revenge, he bade his brethren watch for Officer MCWILLIAMS, and yesterday morning, that officer, having been sent to this city by the Chief of the Jersey police, was waylaid by JOHNSON and his brother. The fellows—who are said to rely upon political influence in the First Ward to shield them from punishment when the evidence is not overwhelmingly against them—made a hostile demonstration, and JOHN JOHNSON threatened to shoot Officer MCWILLIAMS; but the officer—obeying the police order requiring a policeman to take care that no ruffian has opportunity to strike or shoot him—seeing JOHNSON make a movement as if to draw a pistol from his coat pocket, discharged his revolver and sent a bullet into JOHNSON's brain.

Coroner COLLIN impanneled a jury of eight of our most respectable citizens, yesterday afternoon, and testimony was taken covering the entire case. We give the substance of the evidence as follows:

James Johnson, of No. 16 Thames-street, sworn—I was with my brother at the time of the shooting; I saw Officer McWilliams and another man coming up Cortlandt-street, near Washington, talking together; I said to Johnny, "There's that detective that whipped me when he had me over in Jersey;" my brother replied, "I'll go over and ask him why he did it, and if he wants to fight I'll fight him on the spot;" my brother went over to McWilliams and walked with him, with his hands in his pocket, and McWilliams drew a pistol and shot him; McWilliams flogged me in New-Brunswick, N. J.; at the time I was on the platform of the cars, and was going to Philadelphia, to attend the firemen's parade.

Edwin L. Granville, of the Philadelphia Hotel, Jersey City, sworn—Detective McWilliams and myself crossed the Cortlandt-street Ferry between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning; when we reached the intersection of Washington and Cortlandt streets, Johnson approached and said, "You were d—d smart in hitting that fellow the other day;" Detective McWilliams replied that he had done nothing but his duty, and that he wanted nothing to do with him (Johnson;) Johnson replied, "You'll get your d—d head blown off before you get to Greenwich-street;" several persons were walking behind us; James Johnson, the previous witness, was one of them; deceased had his hand in his pocket at the time, but made a motion to draw it thence, and said, "I'm a good mind to burst your G—d d—d snout for you," when McWilliams shot him; Detective McWilliams then delivered himself to Officer Dally, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct.

Michael Nugent, of No. 216 Railroad-avenue, testified that John and James Johnson and their gang had been expelled from the Jersey City Railway Station; that James Johnson had served a term in State Prison, having been convicted of robbery.

Many other witnesses were examined; but their testimony was merely corroborative of that which we have epitomized above. Drs. THOMAS ROBINSON and CHRISTOPHER WELTJE, who made the post mortem examination, testified that the ball entered the left temple, near the left eye. The Coroner, deeming it proper to take the statement of Detective Officer MCWILLIAMS, swore that officer, and he said:

I am a detective officer of the Jersey City Police, and dwell at No. 74 Monroe-street; about seven or eight days ago I was crossing the ferry, and stopped outside the depot; I walked outside the ferry-house, and stood a few moments talking to Mr. Winfield; before I got aboard the boat, deceased and his brother approached, and inquired whether I intended to arrest them; I answered that I would arrest any thief that I found in the depot; I did not see them again until last Sabbath evening, when I saw them on the train at New-Brunswick; I had understood that many people had been robbed on the train, and that a number of thieves were on board; I embarked on the train to prevent robberies, if possible; I saw James and John Johnson and about thirty others on the platform, and they were picking up passengers, and doing with them as they pleased; two or three persons were with me, and one of them struck one of the gang; I then entered the car, and went to Trenton, and there a man told me that the Johnsons were on the train, had pistols, and intended to shoot me; I did not see them again until this morning; I heard from several persons, prior to my coming to New-York, that the Johnsons intended to shoot me; this morning I came over to New-York on business for the Chief of Police; on going up Cortlandt-street with Mr. De Granville, I saw the deceased approaching behind me, and he said, "You'll get your d—d head blown off before you get to Greenwich-street;" I bade him go away, as I wanted nothing to do with him; he retorted, "You son of a b—, I'll give it to you now;" at the time his hands were in his pockets, and I thought that he had a revolver; he made a movement as if to draw a revolver from his coat pocket, and I fired; I then surrendered myself to Officer Dally.

The case was now given to the jury, and they at once rendered the following verdict.

"We find that JOHN JOHNSON came to his death by a pistol shot from a pistol in the hands of EDWARD L. MCWILLIAMS, on the 21st day of October, 1865, and we believe that the shooting was in self-defence."

JOHNSON was a native of New-Jersey, dwelt at No. 16 Thames-street, and was 23 years of age. Subsequent to the conclusion of the inquest, suspicious movements were made by the friends of the deceased, and Detective MCWILLIAMS deemed it prudent to accept the escort of a New-York policeman from the hospital to the Cortlandt-street ferry.

Anniversary of the Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The anniversary of the Union of the Sunday-schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this city will be celebrated to-day. Forty-two schools will be represented, numbering 300 children in each, or 15,000 in all. In the morning sermons will be preached and collections taken up in behalf of the Sunday-school Union in nearly all the Methodist Episcopal places of worship, and at 2:30 P. M. the children will meet in the following churches, where they will be addressed by several distinguished speakers: Forsyth-street Church, Second-street, Allen-street, Rose Hill, Jane-street, Greene-street, Thirtieth-street, Forty-third-street, Lexington-avenue, Yorkville and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

On Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, a Sunday-school Conference Meeting or Love Feast will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, at which Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD will preside. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in the same church at 7 P. M., under the presidency of Hon. MOSES F. ODELL. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. W. W. HICKS, Rev. R. L. COLLIER, Rev. Dr. BARROWS, and Rev. T. F. HILDRETH.

The National Game.

THE THOMPSON'S SOCIAL VS. THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A pleasant and spirited amateur ball match was played on Thursday, between the young men forming the staff of Thompson's Dancing Academy and the compositors of the TIMES establishment. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather—a high wind and a wet ground—a display, even better than was hoped for, marked the game. But six innings were played, owing to the darkness. The victory was well-earned by the compositors. We append the score:

THOMPSON'S SOCIAL.	Outs.	Runs.	DAILY TIMES.	Outs.	Runs
Crane, 1st b	2	4	Wells, p	2	5
Sturgis, c	1	4	Shook, 1st b	3	4
Sharp, p	1	4	Bodwell, 2d b	1	4
Ripley, 2d b	1	2	McPherson, s. s	4	3
Evans, 3d b	2	1	Payne, c	2	5
Smith, s. s	3	1	Horsnell, 3d b	0	5
Mason, l. f	3	0	W. Young, l. f	3	3
Thompson, r. f	2	1	Picot, c. f	0	4
Boyden, c. f	3	1	Graham, r. f	3	1
Total	18	17	Total	18	33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Thompson's Social	1	0	4	3	0	9—17
Times	1	2	12	8	10	0—33

POSTPONEMENT OF THE MATCH BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND ATHLETIC CLUBS.

Owing to the decease of Mr. MATTHEW A. O'BRIEN, brother of Mr. PETER O'BRIEN, of the Atlantic Club, the match between the Athletic and Atlantic Clubs, arranged for Monday next, is postponed. The deceased was one of the founders of the Atlantic Club, and, until his recent illness, has been its renowned pitcher. His funeral, falling on the day appointed for the match, necessitates the postponement of the game to a future day.

The Disbandment of Engine Company No. 19.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 21, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I understand that the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, at their meeting held yesterday, had relieved Lafayette Engine Company No. 19 from duty. I, for myself, think this to be a rash act on their part, and can also answer for the property-holders in that portion of the Seventeenth Ward in which they were located. There are no other engine companies within quite a distance from there, and they do not do duty in that neighborhood. There are also as many as twelve or fifteen large factories within a stone's throw of their location, which, in case of fire, would be half burned down before the arrival of any engine on the ground. No. 19 has saved them from destruction more than once. I should not have written these few lines had I not learned there was to be no company organized in their stead.

Hoping you will have the kindness to insert these few lines in your paper, I remain yours,

A CITIZEN OF THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF THE POLICE.—The appointments and transfers by the Police Commissioners, for the week ending yesterday, were as follows: APPOINTMENTS—Chas. H. Williamson to Third Precinct, Chas. W. Buck to Twenty-first, Patrick Connell to Eighth, Richard Kinehan to Fifth, Francis Clark to Twenty-ninth, John S. Moore to Eighth, Oliver P. Looker to Forty-fourth, John A. Smith to Forty-first, Peter L. Browne to Forty-second, George McClary to Twenty-seventh, John Meyer to Eighth, Cornelius Pierce to Fittieth, Herman Stellges to Twenty-eighth, Frank E. Stickels to Thirteenth, Chas. Quinn to Ninth, Michael White to Eleventh. TRANSFERS—Patrolmen Robert W. De Grushe from Twenty sixth to Twenty-first Precinct, William Corbett from Sixth to Second, Daniel Phelan from Eleventh to Forty-sixth, Henry Brown from Second to Twenty-sixth, Michael Murphy from Fourth to Fifth, Peter J. Davis from Fifteenth to Sixteenth, John Oates from Sixth to Fourth, Horton B. Stevenson from Fifteenth to Eighth, Sergt. David P Hughes from Twenty-ninth to Twenty-sixth.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER EVERETT FOR EUROPE.—This excellent and worthy clergyman, took his departure for Europe on Saturday last. He had so greatly endeared himself to the congregation of the "Nativity," Second-avenue, by his unremiting zeal for ten years among them, that a spontaneous offering was made to him on their part of a purse of $2,800. This sum was handed him by Mr. BRYAN LAWRENCE, Treasurer, in presence of the leading members of the congregation, and surely never was a gift more richly merited, nor given with a better heart. Mr. EVERETT goes to the Holy Land, and will be absent about eight months.

SALE OF MR. GRAHAM'S HORSES AND CARRIAGES.—The horses and carriages of Mr. CHARLES GRAHAM, who, it will be remembered, was the broker of EDWARD KETCHUM, and who failed in consequence of the gold frauds, were sold yesterday, by order of DAVID GROESBECK, assignee; EDWARD SCHENCK acting as auctioneer. The span of blooded bay horses brought $3,000; carriages, $2,700; robes and blankets, $475. Two other span of horses were sold at about $700 each, and another carriage at $1,300.

MR. BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.—A piece of ground, located on Union-square, has been contracted for by Mr. BARNUM, on which he intends to build the museum edifice he has promised to erect in this city. The ground covers over seven lots. The work will be commenced in May next, and it is intended to have the building completed by the 1st of January, 1867. It will be six stories in height, fire-proof, and will contain peculiar facilities for reaching the upper stories.

THE POLICE COURTS.—Nothing noteworthy occurred at the Police Courts yesterday, if the complaint of THOMAS COONEY, of Amenia, Duchess County, against ANN BINNS, of Catharine-street, may be excepted. COONEY, won by the blandishments of the accused, accompanied her to her den, and was served, of course, as the spider served the fly. His evening's entertainment cost $165. Patrolman BAPP, of the Seventh Ward, apprehended the female, and she was committed by Justice SHANDLEY.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. J. P. COOK, President of the World's Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at Paris in 1855, will address the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at their monthly meeting, on Monday evening. His experiences in starting the first association in Paris are of an interesting character.

THE STEREOSCOPTICON.—This amusing and instructive exhibition will re-open, on Monday evening, in the large hall, corner of Grand and Crosby streets. Sixty pictures will be exhibited and described each evening, and a photograph of the audience will be taken which will be exhibited the succeeding evening.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.—Mr. CHARLES H. SMITH has been nominated for Assembly by the Union Convention of the Fourteenth District, Eighteenth Ward. Mr. SMITH is a lawyer of distinction—long a resident of the ward—and a leading member of the Citizens' Association.

FOUND DEAD.—Yesterday morning the corpse of a one-legged soldier, known as "Dan," was found on a cart in front of No. 33 Ridge-street. The body was taken to the Delancey-street Police-station.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution yesterday there were 278 patients. During the week 58 were admitted, 66 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 3 died.

Williamsburgh.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A SAFE BLOWN OPEN AND $8,000 STOLEN.—Some time after 12 o'clock on Friday night, the office of the Flushing Railroad Company was entered by burglars, the safe blown open, and $8,000 abstracted. The entrance to the office was through a second story window, which was reached by climbing a car standing alongside the building. The safe (WILDER'S) was drilled, and a heavy charge of powder must have been used, as the door was blown completely off the safe and the windows of the office shattered and thrown into the street. The noise of the explosion must have been great, but the depot stands some distance from any dwelling, and if heard in the village did not attract any one to the place. Of the amount stolen, $2,000 was the private property of the Superintendent of the road, Mr. ROBERT WHITE. About 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, two men got on the down train at West Flushing, who appeared to act strangely, and the conductor, suspecting them of the burglary, had them arrested at Hunter's Point and handed over to the police of the Forty-Seventh Precinct. Sergt. BOCH, who was on duty at the station-house, searched the men thoroughly, but found nothing to warrant any suspicion of their complicity in the burglary. He afterward ascertained that they were employed by his mother in Greenpoint, and were on their way to work when arrested. The sergeant did not, therefore, feel justified in holding the men, both of whom were Germans, and did not understand a word of English.

RECKLESS CONDUCT OF THE CAPTAIN OF A PROPELLER—HE RUNS HIS BOAT AGAINST A DRAWBRIDGE, AND NEARLY KILLS A MAN AND HIS WIFE.—At 9 o'clock Saturday morning, an affair occurred at the drawbridge over Newtown Creek, at Blissville, L. I. It appears that the propeller *Thomas Cornell* approached the drawbridge, at the hour stated, without blowing the usual signal of slackening her speed. The man tending the bridge, on seeing the boat approach, hurried to open the draw, but before he got it completely opened, the propeller dashed forward and struck the draw, smashing one of the gear wheels. The wife of the tender now ran on the bridge to assist him, when a rope attached gave way, striking them both with such violence as to knock them down on the bridge in a state of insensibility. The propeller pursued her way and offered no assistance to the injured. Sergt. BOCH and others saw the occurrence, but could not get upon the bridge until a boat was obtained. After some difficulty they succeeded in getting the injured couple off the bridge. Dr. SNELL, of Greenpoint, was sent for, and arrived in time to render such services as were necessary. The names of the injured are Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL WONDERLY. The woman was most severely injured.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic Union ratification meeting was held Friday night, at Washington Hall, corner of South Seventh and Fourth streets, E. D. Mr. GEO. FIELDS called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, and nominated Hon. DEMAS STRONG for chairman. Mr. STRONG, on taking the chair, delivered a brief address, giving a hopeful view of the success of the Union party in Kings County and the State at large. After the reading of resolutions by Alderman FISHER, Senator GEORGE H. ANDREWS, of Otsego, delivered a lengthy address, which was well received. He was followed by H. R. PIERSON, candidate for State Senator in the Second District. Several candidates for local offices addressed the meeting briefly, which adjourned near midnight with enthusiastic cheers for the Union nominees.

NEW-JERSEY.

TWO MEN SHOT BY BURGLARS.—Two private watchmen, named GEORGE C. HAAS and FRANCIS BUCKMASTER, in the employ of GEORGE V. DE MOTT, at Hudson City, were shot about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, by two unknown burglars, who succeeded in making their escape. It appears that while the watchmen were patroling their beat they met two unknown men carrying a bundle at the corner of Cottage-street and Bergen-avenue. They attempted to stop the strangers, when they turned and fired two shots, and then throwing down their bundles ran away. HAAS was wounded in the stomach, and BUCKMASTER was hit in the hip, but neither of them are considered to be dangerously injured. The package was found to be the proceeds of a burglary at the residence of W. H. HORTON, jeweler, residing in South Bergen.

A SWINDLING OPERATION.—Two young Englishmen, giving their names as E. SEELING and HARRY HOWARD GILES, were arrested in Jersey City yesterday afternoon, on a charge of swindling. It appears that on Thursday the parties called at the cigar-store of Mr. STUMPFEL, No. 68½ Newark-avenue, and asked the privilege to have some letters directed to them at the above place, to which assent was given. During Friday and yesterday a large number of letters arrived addressed to E. SEELING, and which led to suspicion that there was something wrong. The police were notified, and upon investigation the letters were found to be in answer to an advertisement for a clerk in a liquor-store at a salary of $15 per week, and requesting that a stamp be inclosed to return postage. When the prisoners called for the letters 103 had already accumulated. The men were committed for examination.

UNION NOMINATION.—A. H. RYDER, Esq., has been nominated for the Assembly in the Fifth District, Hudson County, comprising North Bergen, Harrison, West Hoboken, Union Township and Union Town.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN I DO BEST?

Am I adapted to either of the professions—law, medicine or divinity? A careful phrenological examination will disclose the fact, and assist to put the "right man in the right place." Charts, with written descriptions, given daily, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool.*—Mme. Larbonne, Miss Chaplin, Mrs. E. C. Wooster, Miss Sarah B. Dales, Philadelphia; Thomas B. Bryan and wife, Charles B. and Miss Jennie Bryan, Chicago; Mrs. Geo. C. Thomson and 3 children, Washington; G. E. Borradaile, John P. Wengit, Philadelphia; Jas. Hunt, Dr. J. M. Terry and wife, Newton Perkins, Rev. E. D. Cooper, Edward Martin, Archibald Humphries, New-York; H. C. Moore and wife, Charles P. Wurts, wife and 5 children, New-York; Mr. Whittington, Philadelphia; Rev. G. D. Miles, C. T. Elmstone, E. Stortbos, Mexico; W. H. Power, New-York; Rev. Mr. Pinkerton and wife, Philadelphia; Rev. James Barnett and wife, Philadelphia; Edward Buchler, Chicago; H. B. Hubbarth, Lieut. Gordon, Royal Artillery, Montreal; Col. Rose, Montreal; Capt. Hervy, Montreal; T. H. Burlock and wife, J. C. Chadwick and lady, Hamilton; Miss A. M. and Miss Josephine Hall, Norwich, Conn.; Mrs. Lay, H. D. Garvin, Buffalo; Wm. Bernard, J. Hall and wife, Norwich, Conn., and others in the steerage.

OCT. 21.—*In Steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow.*—Misses Jemina, Eliza, Caroline A. and Frances A. Berry, of Weehawken Heights, N. J.; Frank Armstrong, Miss Sarah M. Ayres, Henry Affiet and lady, of Glastonbury; Thos. Mills and lady, Robert Smith Gordon, John Turner, Dr. Frederick Pin and William Teague, of California; Thomas Millman, of San Francisco; Henry Heightleder, William Mills, J. Aird and Rev. H. Reeve, wife and two children, all of San Francisco; J. Sellick, J. Thomson, G. Evans, J. R. Dick, J. McGrath, of Philadelphia; Sarah Hayward, C. F. McKenzie, D. Knoch, Louise Toedisch, the Alleghanian vocalists and Swiss bellringers; Miss Carrie Hiffert, Miss Amy Jenner, G. Galloway, A. H. Femald, D. G. Waldron, I. M. Bonlard, besides a large complement in the steerage.

In steamship North Star, for New-Orleans—Alfred L. Moore, wife, child and servant, Mr. Isaacson, Mrs. Caulfield, Miss Caulfield, H. J. Grover and wife, Brig.-Gen. Hill, E. S. Wilson, Antonio Mariadeza, Spanish Consul at Mobile; Miss Gertrude Ingersoll, Miss C. Barnewall, Gen. A. Baird, Henry J. Blodgett, F. Bethoud, Master Caulfield, Thomas McKeough, A. Atocha and wife, Lieut. Robinson and wife, Mrs. Wm. Barnewall and servant, Miss M. B. Davy, Mrs. Mary Wilron, child and servant, H. Garnet and family, Mrs. Castonola and family, Mr. Esmenard and lady, J. Paul Jones, Mrs. Richard P. Salter, S. Kaiser, R. B. Sumner, W. Cleaves and wife, Wm. Barnewall, Henry Barnewall, Miss A. H. Linsley, Miss M. E. Southworth, Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, M. Morgan, Jr., Otto Von Hoyne, J. C. Linsley, Capt. Van Reid, Capt. Pooples, Capt. McConnell, Miss Carry de Vail, W. W. Nichols, Lieut. Keffe, Lieut. Gregory, Major Randolph, W. Chase, Mrs. P. Stewart, L. Benedict, H. Duerr, Morris Fitzgerald, Charles Smith, Mrs. Mary Smith, Miss Stewart, T. J. McCormick, Henry French, A. Wilson, A. Hinnell, Frederick Dyck, Mrs. H. Sullivan, Thomas C. Farrell, W. H. Gibbs, F. Parting, Abby Perch, James Moran, James Fitzgerald, Mrs. Jayson, Miss Mary Jayson, Miss Kitty Jayson, Philip Dearborn, Morris Dearborn, Henry Fearling, J. O'Brien, Richard Barrington, August Muller, J. T. Simpson, Mrs. Wm. Bleakley and child, Thomas Anderson, Henry Carpenter, Henry Arkwright, T. V. Benedict, James Wallace, and 166 in the steerage.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—T. P. Officer and lady, Francis Hifenmeys, A. N. Horton, Miss Lizzie Bozlan, Mrs. Prime, Mrs. Lapham, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Noble, Judge W. Hale, A. Cessack, H. Fronily, H. Friedleim, William Mathews, Joseph Fisher, H. Temple, A. D. Harper, H. C. Wild, Mrs. Ayres, M. Cohen and son, Mrs. Heartly, Mrs. Carpenter, W. H. Clay, wife and son, Miss S. A. Sampson, J. J. Murphy, Christopher Rice, S. S. Norton, A. A. Proig and family, Louis Rosenthal, wife and 2 children, Joseph Condon, John Hardis, Henry Dowse, Isaac Brous and lady, G. Unna, C. Kresner, C. H. J. Muller, Mrs. Lanaleon and son, A. H. Depau, H. Graham, E. H. Norton, N. Lord, W. F. Mason, S. M. Terry, John Heartly, Mrs. Haynie, Mrs. Barnett, Mrs. Keinp, Thos. C. Payron, J. Hibbart, J. H. Wright, A. W. Cligg, J. C. Royston, Mrs. J. F. Dockgurt and two children, Mrs. Nelson C. Ribb, two children and nurse, and others.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 2.—*In the Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—C. S. Daley, Capt. Sweeny, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. DeShea, Mary, Kate and Valindine DeShea, B. Griffin, J. W. Alsop, James Hammond, Col. George Leckley, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tyrer, Robt. Andrew, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitmore, Lina Whitmore, Boyd Green, Mr. and Mrs. Knecht, S. Centing, John Shill, Sarah Shill, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Sophia and Somny Dickinson, Chas. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Labin Robinson, Capt. Kennedy, John Cambrago, D. Oppenheim, L. O. Kaplam, D. M. Kaplam, Chas. Jutroye, Chas. Ward, Chas. Johnson, J. Clark, Alexander Weighton, Miss M. Weighton, Thos. Wilson, Mrs. M. A. Kavanagh, Mrs. F. A. Hill, M. J. W. Hill, Chas. Kavahagh, Mrs. Goodhue and servant, Chas. Wolfing, A. Zollinger, and 406 in steerage.

OCT. 21.—*In steamship Pennsylvania, from Liverpool*—Rev. Dr. Krebs, Rev. Dr. Butler, wife and family, Rev. J. C. Fletcher, and Master Fletcher, R. F. George, B. Lewis, Mrs. Eibbs, Mr. Pearson, R. B. Templeton, Mrs. Zeno and 2 children, Mr. Crofton, Rev. J. Gallagher, Rev. M. Bonney, J. S. Buckney, Capt. Child, wife and Miss Child, Mrs. H. Hernot, Chas. H. Edward, Mrs. Edward, Miss Edward, Master G. B. Edward, Miss J. M. McDonnell, Geo. Sheridan, John Thompson, Mr. Phelan, H. Heulshorne, Dr. and Mrs. Sippie, Mr. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Hugumer, S. Cokable, Mr. Coughlin, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Drummond and 2 children, Mrs. Lysaght, Mr. Newburn, and 1,013 in the steerage.

In steamship America, from Savannah—L. G. Chaplin and lady, T. Hartridge, M. Hartridge, E. S. Charlton, L. E. Hartridge, W. C. Bellows, Joseph Joseph, N. Leopold, T. T. McIntosh, T. B. Bulkley, James Bent, L. R. Smith and lady, Capt. Burns, B. H. Perry, Mr. Hawthorne, Mrs. J. Doyle, J. O. Watkins.

In steamship Georgia, from Galveston—Mrs. Macomber and 2 children, Capt. Eldridge and lady, C. F. Billings, D. C. Neer, C. C. Corbett, Geo. R. Marshall, J. A. Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 6 18 | Sun sets...... 5 12 | Moon sets... 7 13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 20 | Gov. Island.10:09 | Hell Gate....11 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 21.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Sea Gull, Fish, Baltimore, J. B. Smull; North Star, Jones, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor; Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Yazoo, Thompson, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Carroll, Lennan, Baltimore, C. W. Pervail; George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Quaker City, West, Charleston, A. Leary; Raleigh, Walker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Euterse, Eldridge, Wilmington, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Leo, Merrill, Savannah, Murray & Nephew; Idaho, Crow, Savannah, Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

Steamers El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, C. Goodspeed; J. S. Green, Price, Washington, James Hand; Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Chase, Roath, Savannah, L. L. Jones.

Ships Peruvian, Powers, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Windward, Barrett, Hong Kong, J. C. Jewett & Co.; Nereus, Nichols, Mobile, Dearborn Bros.

Barks Fort de France, (Fr.,) Deschamps, Buenos Ayres, Baetjer & De Vertu; La Ciguna, Nichols, Marseilles, F. C. Schmidt; Edward Hill, (Br.,) Kritz, St. John and Ponce, P. R., Trefelnid & Babir; Ann & Lizzy, (Hamb.,) Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros.; Companero, Speights, Pernambuco and a market, Pendergast Bros.

Brigs Aroostook, Lord, Boston, Miller & Houghton; Schiller, (Port.,) Bartoza, Oporto, Hagemey & Brunn; Alice Lea, Herring, Apalachicola, N. L. McCready & Co.; John Hathaway, (Br.,) Townsend, Havana, J. L. Hathaway; Alice Leonard, (Br.,) Shackleford, Matanzas, J. E. Ward.

Schooners Galgo, (Hol.,) Ermet, Curacoa, via St. Thomas, Dovale & Co.; Ann Elizabeth, Baker, Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Belle, (Br.,) Thorpe, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.; Reward, (Br.,) Masters, Moncton, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Virginia, Barse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Angler, (Br.,) Cox, Antigua, Miller & Houghton; Georgia, Holt, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Pennsylvania, (Br.,) McNevin, Liverpool Oct. 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 1,059 passengers to Williams & Guion. Oct. 19, lat. 41 N., lon. 68 W., spoke steamship Bellona, bound E. 21st, off Fire Island, steamship Bremen, bound W.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Manning, Liverpool Oct. 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 461 passengers to John G. Dale. Has had strong westerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Andalusia, Bursley, Charleston 68 hours, with cotton to Arthur Leary & Bros. Have had heavy N. W. gales, with heavy sea, since passing Hatteras. Oct. 20, passed 2 barks, 1 brig and 1 bark-rigged steamer, bd. N. 21st, passed ship Great Republic, off Barnegat, bound N.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers Williams & Guion.

Steamship Georgia, Gates, Galveston Oct. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship America, Lindt, Savannah Oct. 18, with cotton and passengers to Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson. 65 hours from bar to bar.

Steamship Kingfisher, Rector, Baltimore 37 hours, with mdse. to J. B. Smull.

Steamship Chesapeake, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and 83 soldiers, to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Bark Carmen, (of Nassau,) Carbello, Nassau 10 ds., with logwood, &c., to Pesant Bros.

Brig B. Smith, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Godfrey, Ponce, P. R., 23 ds., with sugar to G. F. Penniston & Co. Had heavy northerly winds the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Potomac, (of Searsport,) Perkins, Jacksonville 7 ds., with cotton and resin to Walsh & Carver. Had heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Brig Aquidneck, Bigley, Mobile 20 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Frances Burrett, Norton, St. Mark's, via Key West Oct. 14, with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Horace Staples, Gibbs, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Clara, Barrett, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., with Quartermaster's stores to U. S. Quartermaster.

Schr. Louisa W. Birdsall, Grippell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, ——, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Lucy Church, Peck, Albany, for Providence.
Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Georgetown 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Hudson, Tinker, Elizabethport, for Portland, Me.
Schr. A. C. Lyon, ——, New-Haven.
Schr. Alabama, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. Henry Crosby, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Emeline Haight, ——, Harwich.
Schr. Aristook, Lord, Rondout, for Boston.

Below.

Ship Great Republic, from San Francisco.
Bark Marie, (Brem.,) from Matanzas.
Bark Gottenberg, (Brem.,) from Rio Janeiro.

Sailed.

Steamships America, Caledonia, City of London, Louisiana, Quaker City, El Cid, George Cromwell, Victor, North Star, Raleigh, Euterpe, Leo, Idaho, Chase, Hatteras, Yazoo, Carroll, Sea Gull.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 21—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; Wyandotte, from do.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 20—Arr. bark Chas. Brewer, Baltimore, for Boston; brigs W. H. Bickmore, do. for do.; Princeton and Trenton, Georgetown, for do.; Castilian, Philadelphia, for Portland.

21st—Bark S. W. Holbrook, Mobile, for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Jane—brig, for Key West, Oct. 8, lat. 23, lon. 74.

THE CHEAPEST FAMILY MAGAZINE.

HOURS AT HOME.

VOL. 11. NO. 1.

THE NOVEMBER NUMBER READY.

The November number, which will be issued to-day, begins the second volume of HOURS AT HOME, and its conductors are gratified at being able to state that it has achieved a success not before attained in this country by any similar publication. It has already vindicated its claims to take rank among our monthly periodicals as the representative of the religious element of American literature, and at the same time it has established a reputation as a purely literary magazine equal to that of any of its cotemporaries, thus making itself acceptable to the general reader. The same policy that has already secured it so wide a popularity will continue to govern it. Numbering among its contributors those everywhere recognized as writers of distinguished power and ability, HOURS AT HOME will aim at all times to guide public opinion in the right direction. Social topics of prominent interest will be discussed by those best qualified to treat of them, and at the same time large space will be given to sketches, tales, poems, &c., &c. Books will be carefully reviewed; and a record written by one qualified to criticize new publications from the stand-point occupied by HOURS AT HOME, will keep the readers of the magazine informed of all movements of interest in the literary world. Without bias toward any sect, denomination or party, HOURS AT HOME appeals to all the friends of a pure and elevated literature to aid in extending its influence by assisting to increase its circulation.

The following are the contents of the

NOVEMBER NUMBER.

FEMALE EDUCATION, by James R. Spalding.
MAJOR-GEN. SHERMAN, by Dr. J. P. Thompson.
ENGLISH CRITICISM, by H. T. Tuckerman.
THE MATTERHORN, by Dr. Philip Schaff.
HOPEFULLY WAITING; A Poem, by A. D. F. Randolph.
ESTHER SEARLE'S NEW-YEAR, by Miss E. Stuart Phelps.
GEOFFREY, THE LOLLARD, by FRANCES EASTWOOD.
ISAAC TAYLOR, by Prof. W. G. BLAIKIE.
LADY ARABELLA JOHNSON, by Mrs. MARTYN.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN SCENERY, by Dr. H. KENDALL.
BROWN STUDIES, by ROBERT TURNBULL, D. D.
THE SHAH OF PERSIA, by a Missionary in Ooromiah.
THE STORY OF A HYMN.
MACHIAVELLI, by J. A. SPENCER, D. D.
THE WATCH AT THE SEPULCHRE.
THE HOME FEELING, by Dr. H. HARBAUGH.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

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11, 41, 14, 67, 68, 28, 48, 75, 50, 17, 49, 36, 15.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 501 Oct. 21, 1865.
47, 27, 23, 31, 19, 1, 14. 62, 26, 66, 73, 32, 36.
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